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SUMMARY OF DIRECTIVES FOR 1981-1985 5-YEAR PLAN

AU101802 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Nov 81

["The Directives of the 8th Congress of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] on the 7th Five-Year Plan 1981-1985 of the Development of the Economy and Culture of the PSR of Albania [People's Socialist Republic] -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 10 Nov (ATA) -- The Albanian newspapers publish today the directives the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania approved on the 7th Five-Year Plan 1981-1985 of the development of the economy and culture of the PSR of Albania.

Dwelling on the results achieved during the previous five-year plan 1976-1980 this document stresses among others that the great victories attained in all the fields of life during the past five-year plan, incontestably testify to the superiority and vitality of our socialist order. They have on their foundations the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party and are the outcome of the conscious and tireless work of the broad working masses of the city and countryside for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party.

These victories were attained in special and very difficult conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, the difficulties created by the hostile and undermining activity of the Chinese revisionists towards our country, the sharpening of the class struggle on the international arena and the deepening of the economic crisis in the world. The titanic struggle of our party and people made all the attempts of the enemies to prevent and divert us from the road of the construction of socialism suffer a shameful defeat.

In this struggle, the steel-like and unbreakable unity of the party and people were strengthened still more, our homeland and economy emerged stronger than ever.

The autonomy and culture of our country raised to a higher stage of development during the past five year plan.

Due to the measures adopted in order to continue the construction of the projects left undone and sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists, during the years 1979-1980 our economy was developed at faster rates than in 1976-1978 by totally relying on our own forces and without any foreign aid or credit. Thus, the social product during the last two years of the past five-year plan increased averagedly 4.9 per cent, from 4.2 per cent the average of increase was 1976-1978 [as received], whereas the annual average rate of increase of the total industrial production was 17 per cent higher.

In 1980, the total social product increased by 24.4 per cent as compared with 1975, or over two times faster than the growth of the population.

After pointing out the important successes achieved during the last five-year plan in different sectors of the development of economy and culture, the directives stress that relying on the above achievements in all the spheres of socio-economic activity of the country, the 8th Congress of the PLA came to the conclusion that the fundamental task defined by the 7th congress of the party for the 6th Five-Year Plan was realized with success.

The directives further on the main directions and tasks of the development of the economy and culture for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

Led by the general line of the party, based on the revolutionary enthusiasm and high patriotism of our people, on the material-technical base created until now and on the socialist relations in production, the directives say, the 8th Congress of the PLA lays the following fundamental task for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) "The general development of economy, relying completely on our own forces, on the basis of deepening the socialist industrialisation of the country, the strengthening and intensification of agriculture, raising the efficiency of the economy, the development of the technical-scientific revolution and perfecting the socialist relations of production in order to guarantee and gradually raise the material wellbeing and the cultural level of the masses of the working people, and to further strengthen the socialist order and the defence capacity of the homeland."

The most important indexes of the development of the economy during the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) should increase as follows:

	In percentage 1985 as against 1980
Total Social Product	34 - 36
The National Income	35 - 37
Total Industrial Production	36 - 38
Total Agricultural Production (in the 7th Five-Year Plan as against the 6th Five-Year Plan for the five years taken together)	30 - 32
Fundamental Investments (in the 7th Five-Year Plan as against the 6th Five Year Plan for the five-years taken together)	22 - 24
Transport of Goods (in tons by kilometre)	34 - 36
The Circulation of the Retail Goods in the State Trade	22 - 24
Exports	58 - 60
The Social Productivity of Labour	12 - 14
The Productivity of Labour in Industry	13 - 15
The Productivity of Labour in Construction	14 - 16
Real Income Per Capita of Population	8 - 10
Total Financial Income	34 - 36

The tasks foreseen by the 7th Five Year Plan, are the most magnificent as compared with all the former plans, moreover because for the first time our party and people will realize a five year plan totally relying on our own forces, without any aid or credit from abroad, under tense international conditions and situations, ensuring fast rates of development in all the branches of economy and culture.

On the basis of the directives, during the 7th Five-Year Plan, industry will further develop and strengthen giving priority to the industry of the production of means of production. The production of means of production (group a) in 1985, as against 1980, will increase by 38 - 40 per cent, whereas the production of the mass consumer goods (group b) will increase 33 - 35 per cent.

The directives point out that the oil extraction in 1985 will increase 58 - 60 per cent as compared with 1980, the coal extraction will increase about 48 per cent, the production of electric power will increase about 16 per cent, the extraction of chromium ore about 29 per cent, of copper ore about 53 per cent, iron nickel 2.5 fold.

The ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy will develop at fast rates in order to further uplift the level of the local processing of the mineral raw materials. In 1985, as against 1980, the production of rolled steels will increase about 76 per cent, of carbonic ferro-chrimoum about 3 times, of blister copper about 28 per cent. The total production of engineering industry during the 7th Five-Year Plan will increase 43 - 45 per cent. The production of chemical industry will increase 62 - 65 per cent in 1985 as against 1980, of building material industry about 20 - 22 per cent, of paper industry 22 - 24 per cent, the production of light industry 38 - 40 per cent whereas that of food industry 23 - 25 per cent.

The annual average total agricultural production will increase 30 - 32 per cent in the 7th Five-Year Plan as against the 6th Five-Year Plan. The annual average production of sugar beet will increase 41 - 44 per cent, sun-flower 56 - 58 per cent, cotton 55 - 58 per cent and tobacco 46 - 49 per cent as against that achieved in the 6th Five-Year Plan.

The livestock production will increase at faster rates. In 1985 as against 1980 the production of milk will increase 30 - 32 per cent, meat 53 - 55 per cent, eggs 50 - 52 per cent and wool 34 - 36 per cent.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan the production of fruit will increase 38 - 40 per cent, of grape 41 - 44 per cent, citrus trees 42 - 45 per cent as against the production of the 6th Five-Year Plan for the 5 years taken together. The production of olives will increase 68 - 70 per cent as against the 6th Five-Year Plan.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan the volume of investments will increase 22 - 24 per cent and that of construction-assembly work about 11 per cent more than in the 6th Five-Year Plan.

The total volume of goods transport in 1985 will increase 34 - 36 per cent against 1980.

The volume of the circulation of goods of foreign trade in 1985, as against 1980, will increase 57 - 59 per cent, giving priority to exports as against imports, so that the balance of export - import ensure the increase of the monetary reserves of the country. The exports will increase 58 - 60 per cent.

With the possibilities the development of economy creates, during the 7th Five-Year Plan the material cultural level of the working masses will raise higher. In 1985 the real income per capita will increase 8 - 10 per cent more than in 1980. The circulation of retail goods in the state trade will increase 22 - 24 per cent.

In the higher schools, the number of students will increase about 24 per cent in 1985 as against 1980.

The directives also define tasks on the carrying out of the study, scientific and designing work and the implementation of the new technique and technology in production, etc.

In conclusion the directives say that the socialist revolution and construction of the country will go further forward in the new five-year plan. Socialist Albania will become even stronger, the life of the people more prosperous and our country more flourished.

Guarantee for the wonderful today and the brilliant future of the people are the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of our party, its wise leadership, the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, as always, will carry the people to new even more magnificent victories, will uplift our homeland in new peaks on the road of socialism.

DECLARATION, 'ANNOUNCEMENT' MARK GANDHI VISIT

Text of Joint Declaration

AU101925 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Nov 81 pp 1-2

["Joint Bulgarian-Indian Declaration" signed by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, on 8 November at the Boyana residence]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, noting with satisfaction their expanding friendship and cooperation and expressing the will and firm resolve of their governments and people to further develop these relations in the future; once again confirming their deep attachment to the support of the cause of international peace and to a development of cooperation among people on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; being resolved to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the ideals laid down in the UN Charter; concerned about the aggravation of the present international situation and about the dangers of a conflict stemming from this situation; declare their firm resolve to further develop their friendly relations in the interests of the peoples in their countries and in the interest of peace, detente, cooperation and comprehensive progress throughout the world.

I. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India note with satisfaction that relations between the two countries in all sectors are steadily developing to the advantage of their peoples on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage, respect of each other's sovereignty, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The two countries confirm their mutual desire to devote even greater efforts to further develop and intensify their friendship and cooperation.

The two sides attach great importance to high level meetings, which not only further intensify bilateral relations but also contribute to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation. The two sides express their readiness to pursue this dialogue on other levels as well in the economic, social, cultural and scientific sectors.

The two sides appreciate the positive results of the bilateral agreements which already exist between the two countries.

Bulgaria and India express their satisfaction at the favorable expansion of bilateral trade and economic relations, and in this respect they appreciate the successful contribution of the Bulgarian-Indian joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They express their resolve to expand this cooperation in conformity with all existing opportunities provided by the economic and scientific-technical possibilities of both countries on the basis of well-planned cooperation, long-term stability and well-balanced expansion, as well as variety. The two sides stress the necessity of adopting effective measures aimed at developing new, more up to date forms of cooperation, including joint activities in third markets. The two sides share the opinion that the forthcoming sixth session of the Bulgarian-Indian joint committee must attentively analyze the opportunities for expanding the size and volume of trade and economic cooperation on the basis of these principles, and must map out practical projects of cooperation, especially in those branches in which both countries offer technical and industrial opportunities. The two sides are convinced that the memorandum signed during the June 1980 visit of the Bulgarian Government delegation to India will considerably contribute to achieving this goal.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India attach great importance to their scientific-technical cooperation and are resolved to continue to develop this cooperation also in the future through specialized institutions and organizations in both countries with a view to facilitating the joint scientific-research work in sectors of mutual interest. The two sides express their readiness to contribute to the bilateral exchange of technological methods.

The two sides appreciate with satisfaction the high standard of cultural exchange and its contribution to a better mutual acquaintance and understanding between the two peoples. Bulgaria and India will continue to work for consolidating and intensifying their cultural relations as an important element of their bilateral ties.

II. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India are deeply convinced that preserving and consolidating peace throughout the world and preventing a new world war is an important and urgent task of our epoch. The two countries will continue to do everything within their power for preserving and consolidating peace, which is a supreme asset for all peoples throughout the earth and a decisive prerequisite for progress in all spheres of human activity.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India express their deep concern at the aggravation of the international situation, at the qualitative leap in nuclear rearmament encompassing the development of new mass destruction weapons, and at the persistent exacerbation of international tension.

The two sides denounce the policy leading toward an undermining of detente. They reaffirm their adherence to the preservation and development of detente and to its transformation into a universal process.

The two sides profoundly believe that the danger menacing mankind can be overcome. This can be accomplished with the joint efforts of all those who cherish the cause of peace. Today, more than ever, there is no alternative to the method of dialogue and detente. The two sides express their unshakable faith in the policy of devoting efforts to the settlement of problems along the path of serious, constructive and frank negotiations, without the use of force or threat to use force, negotiations based on the principles of equal rights, recognition of territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, sovereignty and the the peoples' right to engage in peaceful development without any interference from the outside.

It is now necessary above all else to work for the alleviation of tension, for stopping the arms race and nuclear rearmament, and in particular and for discontinuing the production of new types of mass destruction weapons. It is necessary to work for a reduction in stockpiling nuclear weapons until their full liquidation. and for a universal and full disarmament placed under effective international control. It is essentially important to stop the squandering of material and intellectual values, which exerts a harmful effect upon the countries' socioeconomic development.

The two sides support the efforts of the United Nations to guarantee peace and security in the world and to develop cooperation among states in accordance with the UN Charter principles, and declare that they will not spare any efforts for a successful implementation of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which will be convened in 1982.

The two sides declare that the achievement of economic justice for the developing countries is a very important international problem, and state their readiness in favor of efforts aimed at implementing the new strategy of international development during the third decade adopted by the UN organization. The two sides think that this is likely to represent considerable process toward a reorganization in the structure of international economic relations upon a just democratic basis.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India support all peoples' rights to use their own natural resources in the manner they consider expedient, and firmly oppose any kind of exploitation, discrimination, or any other manifestation of inequality in international relations.

The two sides are convinced of the necessity of preserving peace and consolidating the process of detente in Europe, as well as of the need to fully apply the principles laid down in the final act of the Helsinki CSCE conference. The two sides express the hope that the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE member-states will be successfully concluded and will contribute to the development of detente and cooperation.

The two sides firmly adhere to the concept that all efforts should be devoted to improving the atmosphere in relations among the countries of Southwest, Southeast and South Asia, so that the establishment of peace and stability, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, may be promoted. The two sides are convinced that all problems, regardless of their difficulty, must be resolved by means of dialogue and through peaceful political solutions, based on the full observance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the countries' status of nonalignment. The two sides declare that the countries situated in the aforementioned area should by no means be involved in any military alliances and that their territories should by no means be used for the establishment of military bases, and that their sovereign rights in making use of their own natural resources should be respected.

The two sides express their concern at militarization from abroad which creates new bases for aggression. They oppose with firm resolve any intensification of tension by widely introducing improved weapons which are in excess of the strictly necessary weapons for defense. The two sides call upon the countries to guarantee their own security through dialogue and cooperation, instead of promoting a new influx of weapons likely to foil the efforts of improving the peoples' life in those countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India regard the Middle East situation with concern, and declare that a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem demands the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their irrevocable right to create their own independent state, as well as the observance of the right of Middle East states to their independent existence and development. A comprehensive solution of this problem must be achieved with the full participation of the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India reaffirm their support for the heroic liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], which is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, as well as their solidarity with the frontline countries which are defending the consolidation of their independence and territorial integrity. The two countries resolutely denounce all efforts aimed at changing the character, weakening or foiling the UN plan on a peaceful settlement in Namibia contained in resolution No 435 (of 1978) adopted by the UN Security Council. The two sides denounce the policy of racism, apartheid and government of a minority, as conducted by the Republic of South Africa, as well as its actions of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African countries.

The two sides express their principled and unshakable support for the liberation struggle in South Africa, and declare themselves in support of applying international sanctions against the Republic of South Africa on the basis of the UN General Assembly resolution.

The two sides note with concern the deteriorating situation in the Indian Ocean, and wholeheartedly support the UN declaration adopted in 1971, which should be implemented as soon as possible, concerning the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The two sides declare themselves in favor of abolishing all foreign military and navy bases in the Indian Ocean, and firmly oppose any attempts to increase the foreign military presence in the area.

The two sides share the opinion that nonalignment and anticolonialism are indissolubly and unshakably linked to each other. They declare that the Nonaligned Movement represents an important factor in contemporary international relations, which exerts a positive effect upon the world situation and upon the preservation of peace, upon the reduction of the danger of war and upon the alleviation of confrontation, as well as contributing to the cause of understanding and cooperation among states.

The Indian side highly appreciates the principles, consistent and constructive policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at achieving peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciates the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the Republic of India and its important role in consolidating the Nonaligned Movement, in solving problems facing the developing countries and in achieving a genuine reorganization of international economic relations, as well as its consistent efforts and great contributions to the consolidation of peace and development of cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

III. The two sides express their deep satisfaction at the results of the official and friendly visit paid by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, to Bulgaria. They are convinced that the agreements reached in Sofia serve the cause of peace and international cooperation, and contribute to the development of the traditional, friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations.

(Signed) Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, for the Republic of India.

'Announcement' Released

AU120934 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

['Announcement' on the 6-9 November visit of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 6 to 9 November 1981.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was bestowed with the title doctor honoris causa by the Kliment Okhridski Sofia University. During the visit, the prime minister of India acquainted herself with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society.

A very warm and cordial welcome, which was an expression of the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings for the great Indian people, was accorded to the esteemed guest.

Talks between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cordiality.

The following persons attended the talks: On the Bulgarian side, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Tocho Tochev, Bulgarian ambassador to India. On the Indian side the following persons attended: Baglodi Deva Rao, Indian ambassador to Bulgaria; H.I. (Sharada Prasad), Gandhi's personal aide on matters of press and information; Dr (A.K. Sengupta), secretary to the prime minister; (K.K.S. Rana), secretary to the prime minister; (M.K. Mangalmurti), chief of the "Eastern Europe" Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Nirupam Sen), deputy chief of the "Eastern Europe" Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and (M. Ganapati), second secretary at the Indian Embassy.

During the talks, the two sides briefed each other about the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and India, reviewed the state of bilateral relations and the prospects for their further developing and expanding, and exchanged views on current international issues. They were pleased to emphasize the high level of Bulgarian-Indian relations and expressed a readiness to work for the further development of bilateral cooperation and understanding between the two peoples. During the visit a joint Bulgarian-Indian declaration was signed.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, highly appraised the results of the present visit and emphasized their belief that this visit is a major contribution to further expanding the deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed genuine gratitude to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and State Council chairman, and to the Bulgarian people for the cordaial welcome accorded to her and those accompanying her. Primine Minister Indira Gandhi invited Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Poeple's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a vist to India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be set later.

SEA TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE BEGINS IN SOFIA

AU101726 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA) -- Of the total amount of sea-transported cargo in 1980, and it was 3 milliard and 600 million tons, 70 percent are liquid and bulk cargoes and of these 44 percent are oil and oil products. Bulgaria is a country of open economy. Almost 80 percent of the national income of the country is formed through the channels of foreign trade (last year the national income of Bulgaria amounted to 23 milliard dollars, and foreign trade reached 20 milliard dollars. The country is a large-scale importer of industrial and energy raw materials and exporter of finished goods -- mostly finished goods of the chemical industry.

Aware of the significance of these factors, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry together with the Lloyd's Corporation, London, has organized an international conference on the theme: "Damage in Sea Transportation of Liquid and Bulk Cargoes" which opened here today. In the course of four days 182 representatives of shipowners, trading firms and insurance agencies of 29 countries will listen to and discuss reports delivered by specialists of Bulgaria, Great Britain, Poland, the Soviet Union, the United States, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. Three are the main questions to figure on the agenda of the conference: Technicc-practical, of legal nature, mostly related to the arbitration practices, and lastly question concerning regressive claims.

This is the first conference of the kind organized by a socialist country.

Conference Ends

AU121934 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 Nov (BTA) -- The international conference "Damage in Sea Transportation of Liquid and Bulk Cargoes" which began three days ago, ended here today. Some 182 representatives, shipowners, trading firms and insurance agencies of 29 states listened to 15 reports from the best specialists in the sphere, among whom Bulgarians.

This first of its kind East-West conference was assessed by the participants as execptionally useful. The chief controller of the Lloyd's Corporation, London, Mr John (Coymann), pointing to its successful work added: "This first East-West conference on the problems of sea transportations organized by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [word indistinct] whould be followed by new ones. This is necessary because at such forums we have the opportunity to specify our positions on a number of issues.

Closing the conference, the first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Petur Ignatov, said that it had contributed to clearing views on the differences on the discussed issues, to the ironing out of some ungrounded national differences in the sphere. He added that (?this forum) is a contribution to the strengthening of the process of detente and peace in the world.

U.S. REPORTING ON POLAND TERMED 'INTERFERENCE'

AU101700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Commentary by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVOS's Washington correspondent: "Anticommunist Centers and 'Solidarity'; Money No Object"]

[Text] The onslaught of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland constitutes for the Reagan administration, which represents the interests of American monopolies, and its trenchantly anticommunist and anti-Soviet line, a welcome opportunity to try to weaken progressive forces throughout the world. Therefore, right from the beginning, it has not in the least been hiding its sympathies for the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. It has been supporting them and waging for their benefit an extensive propaganda campaign which continues to escalate at present.

Walesa's trip to the United States is being prepared. Officially, he is to attend the congress of the American AFL-CIO trade union center, but there is no doubt that the objectives of the visit reach further. Walesa, who after all in other capitalist countries also did not keep his antisocialist views secret, is to fulfill the role of a mouthpiece of interests totally alien to People's Poland. Today dozens of newspaper, radio and television commentaries are already being prepared with the main theme of besmudging socialism, People's Poland and its allies. Money is no object. Walesa is to be an "ambassador of anticommunism" not only in New York, where the AFL-CIO congress will be held, but also in Chicago and Detroit -- certainly not by coincidence in the cities which are industrial centers and in which workers have been affected by dismissals from work on a mass scale. There Walesa is to fulfill two tasks in one: to besmudge real socialism and at the same time help dampen the dissatisfaction of American workers.

Outwardly the AFL-CIO is behind Walesa's trip, but in the background one can feel the hand of others. After all, the connection between rightwing leaders of American trade unions and the CIA experts on diversion and subversive activity is no secret. Abundant financial aid for "Solidarity" comes from these funds. It is known about those who pay that they would not spend a single dollar unless it serves the interests of American imperialism.

As one can see from the activity of American foreign correspondents in Warsaw, Walesa and the "Solidarity" leadership are especially interested in spreading disinformation throughout the world about the situation in People's Poland. American television cameras are literally accompanying his every step. American correspondents are attending meetings and consultations at which Walesa is present. In this manner American information media are systematically creating the impression that it is precisely he who is the "representative of the people." But it is not only the press, radio and television who are behaving this way. President Carter already received Walesa's father with great pomp and let himself be filmed with him. It is being said that Walesa is also to be received in a similar manner in the United States in November. It was not a coincidence then, and even less will it be a coincidence today.

What else but interference are we to call what the local information media are reporting about the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic -- how they are trying to "advise" the Polish people on how to resolve their complicated problems, how they are even trying to warn the Polish Government against more decisive measures which could put an end to the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces. Today all enemies of People's Poland are, in the first place, interested in preventing normalization, maintaining the country in a state of crisis, and creating conditions for a counterrevolutionary coup. Everything is subordinated to that end.

Unusually active is the incendiary Munich radio, which is trying to escalate the crisis situation in Poland, maintain constant unrest and make the tension even worse. But not only Munich radio. The Polish-language service of the official Voice of America, even though it employs different means, also favors a solution of the crisis which suits the U.S. power interests. And this can be summarized by two words -- "creeping counterrevolution."

Poland is the primary theme in the American information media. How is it done? For 2 whole months I followed the reporting of the local radio and television on Poland. Not once could the American listener learn about the positive efforts of the government, communists and honest people aimed at consolidating life in the country. On the one hand, the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces are glorified ad infinitum; on the other hand, there is silence. This shows how "objective" the American press, radio and television are.

But even despite all that, there are people in America who realize what this is all about. I would like to quote the view of one of them, of George S. (Tolmie) from Connecticut:

"One can see that Solidarity -- under the slogans about workers democracy -- is trying to again establish capitalism. Its true strategy is to transform Poland into a base of anti-Sovietism. Thus Soviet memorials are being desecrated. Thus, we do not hear a single word from Solidarity leaders about those tortured to death or murdered in Poland by Nazism...."

PAPER DISCUSSES JARUZELSKI-GLEMP-WALESA MEETING

AU101722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA's Warsaw correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Pavol Minarik: "On the Margin of Latest Events in Poland; Understanding -- But With Whom?"]

[Text] Last Thursday, one day after the meeting of Premier W. Jaruzelski with Polish Primate J. Glemp and "Solidarity" chief L. Walesa, ZYCIE WARSZAWY enthusiastically wrote that this "meeting of political, social and moral authorities, which has no precedent, could be of decisive importance for speedily establishing a fundamental national understanding." Two days later TRYBUNA LUDU asks how it is possible that at the very moment when "Solidarity's" leader conducts talks on understanding, "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission addresses to the supreme agencies of people's power in the Polish People's Republic ultimatum-like demands and in effect puts a knife at the government's throat: Either you fulfill all our demands within 3 months, or we take over power in enterprises!

This is rather a strange "moral authority" of L. Walesa which "Solidarity's" extreme antisocialist wing obviously does not respect at all.

Thus it shows that the optimism which prevailed following the aforementioned meeting was founded on sand. After all, who is to come to an understanding with whom? Downright enemies of socialism with the Government of the Polish People's Republic? The episcopate with the followers of Rulewski, Kuron and Gwiazda, who are the proponents of the "concept" of the liquidation of people's power? Life itself answers these questions. Tension has not abated and strikes (1 week after the Sejm's appeal) continue to be the expression of sharp social conflicts, of a political struggle among different groups. The government has submitted constructive proposals for a broad participation of all social groups in controlling and administering public affairs, and "Solidarity" resolutely demands, among other things, the establishment of a counterrevolutionary body, the so-called social council for the national economy, which should be above the government and the Sejm....

In light of these facts, L. Walesa's comment on the decision of the National Consultative Commission cannot be regarded as anything else but a "sop." Walesa said that his commission is and will be prepared to make concessions and seek compromise, and that the union allegedly does not usurp the right to exclusively represent the entire society. All this is at variance with reality.

Thus in the existing situation an understanding with "Solidarity" leadership is more than illusory, particularly since extreme and antisocialist forces in the leadership of this organization have the upper hand and since its chairman, as it seems, is incapable of mastering internal development. It is enough to present as an example "Solidarity's" chairman in the Sosnowiec mine where a strike is on. Local chairman Figel claims that "Solidarity's" headquarters has no right to tell regional and local organizations and strike committees what to do or how to do it -- that is, whether to strike or not.

J. Rulewski, another well-known anticommunist and member of "Solidarity's" leadership, said at the session of the National Consultative Commission a moment before Walesa left to attend the meeting with the premier and the primate that "it is important that strikes create for us a position for a tug-of-war with the government."

Thus the commentator of the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is right when he writes: "There is not the slightest doubt that the front of national understanding and cooperation -- when guiding the country out of its crisis -- can consist only of those who have the defense and development of socialism in Poland at heart. This goal cannot be achieved with enemies, opportunists and revisionists."

Other Comment on Poland

AU121929 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 November on page 7 carries a 400-word CTK Warsaw dispatch entitled "'Solidarity' Continues To Organize Strikes." The dispatch first briefly reports on the 9 November Warsaw session of the Polish Council of Ministers and on the replacement of Lucjan Czubinski by Franciszek Rusek as Polish prosecutor general. It then reports on the "'Solidarity'-provoked" strike of the newspaper delivery service in Wroclaw, the "occupation" of the youth organizations' building in Siedlce by local private farmers, and the 6-hour "occupation strike" proclaimed by the "leadership of the antisocialist so-called Independent Union of Students" which is to be held at all Polish universities on 12 November. In conclusion, the CTK dispatch reports on Wojciech Jaruzelski's 9 November meeting with a Wronski-led delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 900-word article by Warsaw correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Pavol Minarik entitled "Where the Party Begins To Pick Up Momentum." Lipavsky and Minarik report on their visit to Otwock, where 6 months ago a group of "rioters" destroyed the local police headquarters. They cite Jerzy Turkowski, first secretary of the PZPR City Committee in Otwock, on the changes that have occurred in the city since the incident. According to the party official, the events of May "mobilized" the party organization, which is now "vigilant." For example, when one of the perpetrators of the "terrorist acts" of May was arrested, the public responded "with gratification." Turkowski also mentions that there are no strikes in Otwock in contrast to other Polish cities, and that the city's industrial production will even be 2 percent higher than it was in 1980. He attributes this to the fact that "we are among the people, we live with them, lead and manage."

Lipavsky and Minarik also report on their interview with I. Gajewska, a "representative" of Celestynow, an agricultural community near Otwock. Gajewska reports on the "trust" shown by the community's population in the local party organization and by way of illustration points out that there is no Solidarity organization in Celestynow. According to the RUDE PRAVO correspondents, credit for the fact that no one in the community "misses" solidarity is also due to the "operational military groups," because they "eliminate conflicts in the embryonic stage" and "provide guarantees for people's security and calm work."

Next to the Lipavsky/Minarik item carried by RUDE PRAVO, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 November, on page 6, carries a 1,200-word article by the two Warsaw correspondents entitled "Calculations of a Private Farmer." Lipavsky and Minarik describe their visit to Blotnica, an agricultural community 60 kilometers south of Warsaw, a visit that was motivated by the fact that since the beginning of the year the local farmers have sold the state only 50 percent of the planned quantity of meat. The authors first cite unspecified sources at the PZPR voivodship committee responsible for the community on measures that have been adopted to increase meat procurement -- higher procurement prices, farmers' opportunities to purchase industrial goods on a priority bases -- and to limit speculation -- "crackdowns" on black marketeering.

Lipavsky and Minarik interview Blotnica private farmers -- among them the deputy chairman of the local rural Solidarity organization, citing their complaints that the meat procurement prices do not cover production costs and their opposition to the introduction of mandatory deliveries to the state.

In this case, "the countryside would arise and the cities would be bludgeoned to their knees. That would be the end of the government and the party," they quote one of the farmers as saying. The authors contrast the private farmers' complaints with the rural Solidarity official's "brand new villa," new car and well-equipped farm, and question the credibility of their words. Equally "unconvincing," according to Lipavsky and Minarik, was the farmers' assurance that they do not speculate with meat on the black market and that they are interested in good cooperation with city workers. "While there is less and less meat in the cities, the procurement prices keep rising and the farmers' profits as well," they say in concluding their article.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 10 November, on page 3, carries the first part of a Karel Cech and Milan Syrucek interview with Vaclav Dvorak, economic counselor at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Warsaw. The 1,900-word interview, the place and date of which are not specified, deals with the causes of the Polish economic crisis.

Having first noted the ruinous impact of World War II on the Polish economy, Dvorak discusses the extensive investment programs carried out in Poland in the post-war period, their restrictive impact on personal consumption and immediate living standards, and the resulting "growing dissatisfaction of the working people."

He then refers to the "disproportions" in Polish economic development in the seventies, the rapid growth of wages in relation to production and labor productivity growth, and the "unfavorable" development of Polish agriculture in the seventies. He discusses the impact of all these factors on the country's indebtedness aboard. Summing up the first part of the interview, Dvorak attributes the economic crisis in Poland to the "incorrectly implemented endeavor of the Polish leadership to speedily raise living standards while maintaining a great proportion of investments in the national income," to "deviations from the principles of democratic centralism and the principles of a plan-based, balanced national economy," and to "some specific Polish problems" such as the 75-percent share of the private sector in agriculture.

OVERREACTION SEEN IN FACE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU121935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Not Dramatize, Let Us Not Underestimate"]

[Excerpts] Our national economy has been adapting to the changed conditions on the world markets at a slower rate than conditions have been disrupted. It must be openly said that following the CPCZ Central Committee session of November 1974, most ranking economic employees underestimated the situation and did not react to it in the manner enjoined by that session. Pressure for new investments continued even though the existing production base was not, and still is not, fully utilized.

In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the new conditions in external economic relations continued to exacerbate, becoming more pronounced from month to month. Yet the response at the level of ministries, as well as in the enterprise sphere, was not adequate to these changes and the underestimation of the grave situation persisted. This year, when it was necessary to project into the state operational plan substantially lower raw material and energy inputs than the production sector anticipated, there is disenchantment in many enterprises. And that is not all. We are witnesses to the extreme turnabout from an unfounded underestimation to an exaggerated dramatization of the situation. Whereas in the past many ranking economic employees displayed groundless optimism, now they regard their problems as almost insurmountable.

No one denies that the situation is serious. Yet neither is it without a realistic way out. It is necessary to consistently rationalize consumption, achieve a much better utilization of invested raw and other materials and energy in production, and substantially increase the production of technically advanced as well as economically effective products for export and domestic use. It is necessary, by adopting more effective measures, to reduce the consumption of various, especially high-grade types of energy, not only in the production sector but in all areas of consumption.

It is also necessary to continue to devote priority attention to all questions concerning management and planning. The implementation so far of the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy must be considered unsatisfactory. Many ranking economic employees retreat before urgent demands of the set of measures, postponing the solution of problems and the overcoming of shortcomings. They are not demanding enough when it comes to requirements for top quality work and consistent utilization of working hours. They still permit equal remuneration for good quality and poor quality work, tolerate slow improvements in the technical and economic standard of production and in the quality of products, do not effectively consider improving the utilization of basic assets, do not see to it that their collectives search for economical ways and methods of reducing production demands for materials and energy, and do not critically compare the standard of their own production with results accomplished by others, especially superior products on foreign markets.

Such an underestimation of the effectiveness of the set of measures naturally gives rise to situations which they dramatize, without realizing that they have in their hands a good instruction manual for overcoming them, an instruction manual which they fail to apply.

"There is no need to dramatize the situation, to overestimate the negative phenomena," Comrade G. Husak said in his closing speech at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session.

One needs to invest more honesty and effort in one's work, and to demonstrate in it greater skill and more competence -- at every workplace, in the activity of every individual from a worker up to a minister. In the existing situation there is only one way -- to markedly increase, by applying all means, the effectiveness and quality of all work and to intensify cost efficiency in all directions.

'BRIGHT STAR' SEEN AS THREAT TO MIDEAST STABILITY

AU121652 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Nov 81 p 7

[Boris Latta commentary in "Foreign Policy Notes" column: "Hazardous Maneuvers"]

[Text] Several times already Washington let it be known openly that the United States is prepared to intervene in Middle East countries should the situation there not develop according to the American scenario. There is no need to emphasize that statements of this kind smell of gunpowder. And to go beyond words, the Bright Star maneuvers began in Egypt at the beginning of this week. The coordination exercise of American and Egyptian units will shortly be shifted to neighboring Sudan and then to Somalia and Oman. In this connection, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed at a press conference held on Monday that the exercises of the American Rapid Deployment Force are one of the most dangerous actions to take place in the Arab world in the past period. According to military observers, the current exercise is closely connected with the concentration of Israeli units on the Lebanese borders and on the Golan Heights, and with the moves of Israeli military vessels near the Lebanese coast.

There is no doubt that the latest White House move will even further shake the fragile stability in the Middle East. There is no need to go far for evidence. For example, encouraged by Washington, the Zionist chieftains recently "rehearsed" a foray of their air force planes over Saudi Arabian territory despite the fact that both Israel and Saudi Arabia are U.S. allies.

Thus, there is no trace of the often proclaimed American interest in stability and security in the region. Washington's interest in stability has never existed, or perhaps only in empty statements of leading American representatives to deceive the broad world public. The dangerous game of the United States in this region, played according to rules which it itself has set, constitutes a hazard to peace in the Middle East and the whole world.

CPCZ DELEGATION LED BY JAKES RETURNS FROM USSR

LD122202 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Nov (CTK) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee returned here from Moscow today.

The delegation was headed by Milos Jakes, member of the party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

CSSR, MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD112222 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Prague. 11 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Defence Minister Martin Dzur and his Mongolian colleague Jabantayn Abhia informed each other here on Wednesday of the political situation in their countries and life in their armies, and discussed issues of common interest.

The talks between Army General Martin Dzur and Colonel General Jarantayn Abhia, who is heading a Mongolian People's Army delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia, were marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Visit To Military School

LD131014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The Delegation of the Mongolian People's Army headed by Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of defense, yesterday visited the military high school at Vyskov. The minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur, said at a meeting that ties of friendship and cooperation have been established between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, who live in different parts of the world, which have contributed to the development of the socialist community.

[Item incomplete due to break in transmission]

GOVERNMENT LEADERS RECEIVE SAN MARINO DELEGATION

LD121922 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Nov (CTK) -- An official delegation of the Great and General Council of San Marino was received here Tuesday by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Also present were Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera and Deputy Chairman of the House of the People Richard Nejezchleb, chairman of its Foreign Committee.

They stressed the necessity to do everything to improve the present international situation, to promote detente and its expansion of the Helsinki Final Act for equal and fruitful peace cooperation and security in Europe and in the world.

The San Marino delegation, headed by Deputy Maurizio Gobbi, was also received by Deputy Foreign Minister Mecislav Jablonsky to discuss the international situation and the development of bilateral relations.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MOB' MEETS IN WARSAW

LD121804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (ADN) -- In the context of sharp attacks on socialist state power in the People's Republic of Poland, on the leading role of the PZPR and on the alliance with the Soviet Union, a counterrevolutionary mob formed in Warsaw on Wednesday evening. Solidarity and the anticommunist group Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] took the 63rd anniversary of the regaining of independence for Poland as a cause for "meeting" in the center of the Polish capital. Their leaders made clear that they were willing to drive the country further toward catastrophe.

The Warsaw Solidarity leader Jaworski called for a fight for "true independence" at the mob meeting and said: "Let us take over power in the enterprises." A KPN speaker read a letter from the leader of this organization, Leszek Moczulski. In this he expresses satisfaction that the counterrevolutionary program he formulated is being realized.

During the demonstration, magazines with the KPN insignia were being sold, without interference by the police, which described themselves as the organ of a new party, the "National Workers' Movement." In the counterrevolutionary paper, which is full of anti-Soviet attacks, it says, that the new party originates from a "national-social movement," like the one embodied by Solidarity.

The "festivals," also organized by antisocialist forces in other towns, were connected with a glorification of Marshal Pilsudski, who was Poland's first state president in 1918 and who was largely responsible, as commander-in-chief of the army, for the attack on Soviet Russia in 1920 and the stealing of Soviet territory.

HONECKER, PDRY LEADER SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY

LD052026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker decorated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the Great Star of National Friendship Order in Berlin on Thursday. During the award ceremony Honecker declared to the high-ranking guest from the PDRY: "With this award we express our high regard for your untiring personal action in the interest of peace, freedom and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism."

The PDRY head of state was acknowledged as an outstanding leader of his people "who has decisively acted to build up a socialist future and for a life free from exploitation and suppression." Under the proven leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] the people of the PDRY had "achieved significant results in realizing this, and in the joining and strengthening of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East."

Erich Honecker further said: "The GDR acknowledges you as a friend and comrade in arms for whom we have great respect because of your personal action for developing and furthering friendly, trusting relations between our parties, states and peoples."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad replied that he considered the award an acknowledgement of the struggle of his people and his party, which are united with the SED and with the people of the GDR "by firm ties of friendship and the joint struggle at the side of all sections of the revolutionary world movement against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for national liberation, social progress, socialism and peace." The politician pointed out "that the efforts which we have jointly made in the past for deepening cooperation and friendship between our parties and peoples will also develop and be extended in the future in different areas."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad further said: "Under the leadership of the vanguard of the struggle of the working class, the YSP, the firm bastion of the national liberation movements in the Arab world, and the PDRY will continue to fulfil their national and international obligations in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 12 NOV

LD121920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- The Syrian military delegation led by Gen Mustafa 'Abd al-Qadir Talas, deputy commander-in-chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, ended its official visit to the GDR on Thursday. Earlier the delegation was received for a friendly talk by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The defense ministers agreed that the visit by the Syrian military delegation to the GDR and the numerous meetings with members of the National People's Army helped to further deepen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

PARTY LEADERS VISIT SCIENTIFIC COMPLEX 12 NOV

Visitors Listed

LD121152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, visited research centers of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin-Adlershof on Thursday. Erich Honecker was accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag and Harry Tisch, candidate Politburo member Egon Krenz and Central Committee members Johannes Hoernig, Hermann Poeschel and Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology.

They were cordially welcomed to the grounds of the major academy research complex by numerous members of the academy. The president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Werner Scheler, and the first secretary of the academy's SED District Directorate, Dr Horst Klemm, conveyed greetings from the approximately 20,000 members, including 3,700 communists, of the 49 central institutes and other institutions of the academy's six areas of research.

Honecker's Address

LD122220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- At a meeting with the GDR Academy of Sciences Presidium Erich Honecker gave an address. "The GDR Academy of Sciences is making great efforts to live up to its great responsibility as our country's scientific center," he said.

"As you know, the demands made on science under socialism are constantly growing. This is quite logical. Our party's decision during early seventies to expand and systematically promote basic research as a source of new discoveries about ordered relationships in nature and society is, even in the long term, of great importance for our social development and for science itself. A logical result of this is that the Academy of Sciences' responsibility has increased considerably. The party and government have promoted this process. They have promised that the material bases in important areas of research, particularly those that are of primary importance to our economy both now and in the future, will be improved. I am thinking in this respect of the Central Institutes for Electronics, Cybernetics and Information Science, Molecular Biology and Astrophysics."

"In cooperation with the universities, colleges and other bodies, the Academy of Sciences Presidium has already, at a very early stage, presented a concept for mathematical natural and scientific-technological basic research. This concept, confirmed by the Politburo, lays down the guidelines for long term goals extending to 1990 and beyond. In conjunction with the decisions of the 10th party congress, it forms an important foundation for scientific work," Erich Honecker said.

"I regard it as a great advantage for our work that in preparing for important decisions in the field of scientific-technological progress in the GDR, the Academy's assessments and proposals are increasingly taken into consideration. This applies for example to questions of energy development, the efficient utilization of our raw materials and the development and application of cybernetics. We regard these initiatives on the part of the Academy as exceptionally valuable. I would like to encourage scientists to continue to intensify their analytical and prognostic work on the main aspects and new problems of scientific-technological progress. This will help us to find solutions to unresolved problems of economic and social development."

"It is quite obvious that we must continue in the future to strive even more than in the past to guarantee the continued growth of our economy and the implementation of the sociopolitical program with the existing amount of energy and raw materials by using our resources even more efficiently. And I belive that the GDR Academy of Sciences will support the GDR party and state leadership to the best of its ability in this respect," Eaich Honecker said.

"In this I turn expressly to scientists in all fields. It is becoming increasingly necessary to deal with these complex processes by the closest of cooperation between the natural and social sciences. Prerequisites for this are a high level of basic reserach and a sound knowledge of international achievements. In the Central Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, high performance has been achieved. This performance is highly assessed internationally. The exhibition demonstrated outstanding results, of which I want to mention in particular the high performance catalyst and the work on the high refinement of lignite. These are significant contributions to the strengthening of our material-technical foundations and thus, of course, to the implementation of the important resolutions of our 10th party congress. Without doubt work with specific aims, still greater concentration and increased creativity on the part of scientists will also make an increase in results possible in many fields. In order to achieve progress in decisive areas, the initiative of individual scientists is not enough anymore. It is a question of the consistent use of the available forces and means and of the expansion of international cooperation in research, above all with the Soviet Union. From this there arise new demands of the leaders and planners of scientific research."

"To secure and extend the material and cultural living standard of the people, which we have made it our task to do, demands a significant increase in the level of performance of our national economy, above all an increase in the rate of scientific-technological progress. It was said here by a nonparty scientist that it is almost a miracle that the GDR is developing so well in such a tense international environment, that the dynamic development of our national economy is secured and that at the same time the social program is being realized step by step.

It is not surprising that someone might say this. But our development has shown that we are certainly capable of producing miracles by using the appropriate strategy and tactics. I mean that it is possible, precisely with the help of the appropriate scientific bodies working in close cooperation with specialist workers, to implement this course in vital areas, especially in industry, in order to achieve our aims. It is the primary task of the Academy's research institutes to support this increase in results with fundamental contributions. Thus the latest discoveries must be put into practice as quickly as possible.

"More timely than ever before is the observation in our party's program that the GDR Academy of Sciences shoulders great responsibility for the practical application and use of the findings of natural and social sciences. The Academy has been maintaining good connections with GDR industry for a long time. The remarks by comrades indicate that these will be developed even more and oriented still more on a long term basis.

I welcome above all the close relations with the chemical heavy engineering and micro-electronics industries and with the Capl Zeiss and Robotron corporations, because it is in these areas that scientific-technological progress is being made. Also to be welcomed is the good relationship between the GDR Academy of Sciences Presidum and the party's bezirk executives.

This is to their mutual advantage. The influence of sciences is being promoted, its productive use is being increased and expanded and new reserves are being created."

"The Academy, with its scientific institutions and bodies of scientists, is increasingly called upon to direct the creative work of science toward new developments and to provide relevant research results. It must be a creative institution constantly fighting to attain international standards, rejecting without pity superficiality and mediocrity. To actively work in this direction should be the long term commitment of every member and all workers of the Academy of Sciences. The results will increase further its social effectiveness and authority. I believe that the suggestion made earlier regarding the supply of the necessary technology will make great demands on industry and on individual components and indeed on all of us in helping the academy to meet its exacting tasks."

Erich Honecker continued: "The most important task today is the safeguarding of peace. Through the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms race which is pursued above all by the United States, there grows the danger of a third world war. But the consequences of a nuclear inferno for mankind can best be assessed by the scientists. They in particular are called upon and have the duty to stand in the front line of those who defend peace, who fight for the peaceful future of mankind, who see to it that all material and intellectual values are used and increased for the benefit of the people. Through the strengthening of socialism in our German Democratic Republic, this noble, humanist concern is best served."

Erich Honecker continued: "In conclusion I should not only emphasize the importance that the party and government attach to science in the GDR but also underline the stimulus conveyed to us for the preparation and convening of the third meeting of the SED Central Committee. The impressions gained during today's visit to the various institutes and the talks that we have held are indeed most valuable for the Politburo report to the third meeting. I have increasingly gained the impression that we are cooperating hand in hand. For instance, we are faced with the task of producing more with the same amount of raw materials and energy and to meet the objectives outlined at the 10th party congress. The Academy is a creative institution. Together with the initiative of our people, we shall meet the tasks outlined at the 10th party congress. We are certain that unparalleled results of scientific research and the creative initiatives of the popular masses will be realized in all areas. The present record will strengthen us in the belief that it is possible to meet the tasks that we are facing."

"The party and state leadership is most deeply convinced that we, on the basis of the economic strategy of the eighties, are realizing this policy for the benefit of the people. Nobody can imagine life in the German Democratic Republic today without the Academy. In conclusion I should emphasize once again that we have been very impressed by today's visit to the laboratories and exhibition as well as by the meeting with the GDR Academy of Sciences Presidium. We believe that serious efforts are being made to realize the resolutions of our 10th party congress. In this I should like to wish further success to all members of the GDR Academy of Sciences, in particular to the 3,700 communists."

AUTHORITIES DETAIN BORDER VIOLATOR 4 NOVEMBER

AU112112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 November 1981 a male violated the GDR state border in the Osterburg area. The border violator was detained. He does not carry any identification documents. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Manfred Teege. The appropriate GDR organs are examining the identity of the person and the details of the border violation.

SYNOD HEARS REPORT ON NUCLEAR RAID EXERCISE

DW101452 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Nov 81 p 8

[Report signed HLL.: "Black Smoke Clouds Over Rostock"]

[Text] The synod of the Mecklenburg Evangelical-Lutheran Land Church which met in Schwerin over the weekend drew attention "to the dangers of belittling a potential nuclear war." The cause of this statement are civil defense exercises currently held in various regions of the GDR. Construction engineer Gero Vogt, a synod participant, reported at the meeting what he experienced during such an exercise in Rostock on 31 October 1981.

"Last Saturday I saw black smoke clouds over the southern part of Rostock after a nuclear air raid alert of 20 minutes' duration. A Rostock daily in this connection wrote under the heading "Exercise for the Protection of Life": At 0740 hours the siren wailed, for 3 minutes, at intervals of 5 seconds between increasing and decreasing volume. A horrible sound. Air-raid alert. This involved a civil defense exercise...

"I visited a room for the protective accomodation of the people: A control chamber with foil curtains, electric refrigerator, electric hot-plate, dry toiler and a room (3.40 by 4.60 meters large for 15 to 30 people) with camping beds and blankets. A discussion with people having responsibilities there revealed for which event this installation offers protection. The answers: 'In the second or third zone there may be chances of survival already. Probably no big bombs will be used. After all, the adversary wants to occupy territory and not destroy it.' Nevertheless, a potential escalation was conceded: 'Naturally we will react properly, we are prepared for that case.'

"What alarmed me in particular was that children from the first grade up were included in these emergencies. Self-protection measures with handkerchiefs and plastic hoods were discussed and practiced in classes; windows were pasted up with protection against fragments and sealed against radioactive dust. These exercises, which have been held in other cities of our country as well, are intended to demonstrate options of survival. Innumerable quotations could be provided which tell the opposite." (By way of example the synod participant quoted a Soviet physician, academy member Yevgeniy Chasov, who had said, among other things, that after nuclear war the survivors would envy the dead.)

"If we deal with problems of military service and substitute service out of our responsibility for life, out of our share in the responsibility for peace, I think we must also talk about the fact that there may be reasons, and that it may be these reasons which could well make it impossible for citizens of our country to cooperate in civil defense in conscientious objection."

WREATH LAID FOR JEWISH VICTIMS OF FASCISM

AU121824 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] Dresden (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the "Crystal Night", Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Communities of the GDR, and other prominent figures commemorated the 6 million Jews, the victims of fascism, by laying a flower bouquet at a stela in the center of Dresden on Monday. The stela was set up at the site of the Jewish synagogue which was burned down on "Crystal Night."

KK PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT TU COMMITTEE TO MEET

LD121422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] We learn from the office of the government press spokesman that a working meeting between representatives of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission will take place next week, presumably on Tuesday.

Let us recall that at yesterday's meeting the Committee for Trade Union Affairs expressed anxiety due to the continuing tension in various regions of the country and stated that such a state of affairs does not create favorable conditions for joint, fruitful deliberations.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Strike Roundup

LD131004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship, which has now been going on for four weeks, has exacerbated. It was joined by the Passenger Transportation Department of the Polish State Railways. The workers in urban communications began their strike earlier, and thus life in this conurbation is paralyzed.

The strike of newspaper distributors in Lower Silesia continues. All dailies appeared today in limited editions: GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in 60,000 copies; SLOWO POLSKIE and WIECZOR WROCLAWIA in 18,000 copies each; the sociopolitical weekly WIADOMSCI appeared in only 15,000 copies. A mixed commission including Vice Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Piotr Karpiuk, and Deputy Chairman of the Main Board of the Ruch Cooperative Bronislaw Stepien, is expected to meet on Monday in Wroclaw. The government side proposes that the talks on introducing new scales of commission for the distributors and sellers of the press should take place in Warsaw. The strikers do not agree. Solidarity members from the Wroclaw press printing works have stated that if all the possibilities of agreement between the distributors and the government side are exhausted, a strike of the press printers will start. The matter of the distributors' strike was one of the topics of a working visit by Chairman of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity Lech Walesa to the headquarters of the regional board in Wroclaw. He appealed to the strike committee to be moderate in the escalation of the protest because the country is at present harassed by 65 local conflicts. He stressed the need to defend the union's prestige.

Similar action is taking place for the third day in Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship. Today the action was joined by Ruch's sellers and distributors in Gdansk Voivodship. Interruptions in the distribution of the press have also taken place in Sieradz and Bydgoszcz Voivodships. A strike alert has been proclaimed in Elblag and Pila Voivodships.

Talks between the government commission and the negotiating group of Solidarity were resumed in Radom after a 5-day interval.

Zielona Gora Strike Widens

LD121146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Our Zielona Gora correspondent reports that the strike in the Lubogora agricultural enterprise has entered its fourth week. Deadlock continues in talks conducted between the administrative authorities, Solidarity's National Commission negotiating group, and the regional strike committee.

Differences mainly concern the demand to recall Henryk Lesniewski, chief director of the Lubogora enterprise.

The strike action widened today as drivers of the State Motor Transportation passenger section in Zielona Gora did not report for work. In case no negotiated agreement is reached, drivers in the whole voivodship have announced a strike for next Monday.

In published statements, Solidarity's regional boards in Western Pomerania and Gorzow Wielkopolski expressed support for the Zielona Gora unionists. Unless the conflict is settled soon, appropriate Solidarity actions will be undertaken.

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Zielona Gora Strike Suspended

LD121822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Today, after 22 days of the strike in the Zielona Gora Voivodship, the local regional strike committee decided to suspend beginning tomorrow the strike proper, maintaining at the same time strike readiness in the factories of the whole region.

This decision was adopted after today's meeting between the chairman of the voivodship People's Council and his deputies and the representatives of the regional strike committee. The regional strike committee took into consideration the appeal of the Solidarity National Commission, the sociopolitical situation of the voivodship and the country, and the fact that it has received a guarantee, from the National Commission Presidium and its chairman, Lech Walesa, that the strike demands will be met.

The conflict in the agricultural establishment in Lubogora and the voivodship protest action of Solidarity will be discussed on Monday at a session of the voivodship People's Council in the presence of representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity.

Walesa Addresses Wroclaw Union

LD122134 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP) -- The Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today stayed in Wroclaw where he attended the meetings of the Solidarity Lower Silesian chapter and met union activists at Wroclaw's largest industrial plants.

Evaluating the current situation in the country, Walesa said that (?it) was highly complicated, with 65 minor and major conflicts still unsolved. The immediate task for Solidarity activists is to prevent eruption of fresh conflicts and work effectively to [word indistinct] the existing strikes and protests, said Walesa.

"A union activist should tell people: Look, I am handsomely paid out of your pocket to settle your problems. Give me time so that I could settle conflicts through talks, action and meetings. If I fail to achieve this, you may call me to account or stage a strike. This is risky business for a unionist, but we have a difficult situation in Poland and we must adopt such [word indistinct]," Walesa told his audience.

"It is important for our union not to press for confrontation, because confrontation will achieve nothing. Change of the government, for that matter, would not improve the situation in Poland instantly. In the longer prospect, the present crisis can be solved through well-organized efficient workers self-managements. To create robust self-managements: this is the crucial task," said Walesa.

Press Kiosks Closed

LD122220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In Lower Silesia [words indistinct] and also in two departments of the city of Lodz, Ruch [news] kiosks did not sell the press today. In Gorzow Wielkopolski all such kiosks are closed.

A strike alert has also been proclaimed today by employees of retail sale outlets in Warsaw. This is in protest against the introduction of new pay scales which, in the opinion of the news vendors, lowers their earnings. The vendors are also demanding that they be granted the right to rest holidays and earlier retirement. They are also against the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" enterprise being in charge of the organization of subscriptions.

Press Distribution Limited

LD121212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bialystok: The strike of press and nonpress agency employees of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Publishing Cooperative today paralyzed the distribution of newspapers in Bialystok. This morning four papers were available in the Bialystok kiosks: TRYBUNA LUDU, SZTANDAR MLODYCH, DZIENNIK LUDOWY and GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA, the latter in half of its usual quantity.

The distribution workers have made the following demands: a return to the old rates of pay, the granting to women employed in the agency as fulltime staff the entitlement to an education supplement and a lowering of the retirement age. In the opinion of the strikers, the recent changes in the system of remuneration have been made without any consultation or attempts to at least sound out public opinion on this matter.

A while ago I learned that today's 1-day strike will be transformed into a sit-in strike. However, the Ruch kiosks will be open. Meanwhile in Lapy, in Bialystok Voivodship, the Ruch kiosks have closed for today. The staff employed there have not collected their wages or today's press. I imagine tomorrow the purchase of papers will present a problem.

Strike Readiness Continues

LD122054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] PAP reports that following the signing of the agreement protocol in Stalowa Wola between the ministerial commission and the Sandomierz Solidarity regional board, calm and normal work have returned to the majority of enterprises in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. Unfortunately, it appears that this is not the case everywhere. In the Siarkopol sulphur processing plant, strike readiness continues to be maintained until an agreement is signed defining pay for the strike as for a holiday. The chairman of the Solidarity plant commission gave information about this. A similar situation is also being maintained in other enterprises in Tarnobrzeg.

Plock Shipyard Workers Strike

LD122216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Main Board of the Seamen's and Dockers' Trade Union reports that the workforce of the river shipyard in Plock has decided to proclaim a warning strike tomorrow, with the possibility of an all-out strike on 16 November. In the opinion of the shipyard's workers, the decision by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, by which they did not get the right to receive "C" type meat ration books, is unjust.

Plock Strike Erroneous

LD130948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] In earlier newscasts it appears that we gave a news item which was premature concerning a warning strike announced for today by the workforce of the river shipyard in Plock. An explanation was provided by the shipyard's director Tadeusz Szymanski. There will be no strike in Plock. Today all workers came to work. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services omitted river shipyards from the category entitled to "C" type meat rations. The first protest by the workforce did not bring results, but yesterday the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services allocated "C" type meat ration books to river shipyard workers. Thus, the problem has been resolved. We thank Director Szymanski for his speedy explanation, and we apologize if the earlier report created bitterness among the workforce.

Protests Support Students

LD122338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] After a break of several days, talks were resumed today between a government commission and the Radom Solidarity. Because there was a difference of views as regards the most important point of the talks, a break in the negotiations was ordained. In the view of Solidarity the negotiations should center above all on the conflict at the Radom Higher School of Engineering. The government aide stated that it does not have the right to [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the sit-in strike continues at the school. Today, strike readiness was declared by the largest union organization at the school: the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, whose members are demanding the cessation of a further escalation of the conflict and that Solidarity start talks around the same table as the leadership and all organizations active at the school.

As a sign of solidarity and support for the demands of the students at the Radom school, a protest action was staged today at the polytechnic and Medical Academy in Bialystok. It lasted from 0800 to 1400. The speedy passing by the Sejm of a statute on higher education guaranteeing colleges full independence and self-management was demanded.

Not striking in Bialystok today were students from the Warsaw University branch.

The sit-in strike proclaimed in Krakow higher education establishments also lasted 6 hours today. It passed off quietly. The senate of the mining and metallurgy academy supported the stand of the conference of rectors in Radom while stating at the same time that the absence of students at lectures caused by the strike will be justified.

About 20 percent of the students at the Bydgoszcz Technical-Agricultural Academy joined the national Solidarity strike today. Those students not on strike went to normal lectures as set out in the timetable.

SOLIDARITY APPEALS AGAINST 'ELITIST' UNION

LD121552 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with information concerning the setting up of a trade union of captains and senior mechanics made available to the public on 5 November, the Polish Ocean Lines' NSZZ Solidarity Works Committee states the following:

1. The initiative for setting up this union has emerged from outside Solidarity and is contrary to the overriding idea of working on the basis of solidarity. It is not supported by our union.

2. Organizing an autonomous trade union of captains and senior mechanics, adding one more union organization to our milieu, weakens the capacity to defend the joint union interests of the entire sailors' milieu. It leads to disrupting the cohesion of the sailors' trade by juxtaposing the artificial interests of a small group of employees and the interests of the remaining members of the sailing crews, and could lead to a angerous antagonism in relations on such a specific place of work as is a ship.

3. We do not deny that sailors' trade union interests could be represented by several unions, but certainly not by unions which are elitist from the very outset.

We appeal: There are many who would like to divide us. Let us not divide ourselves.

The work's committee reminds those concerned that in conformity with the NSZZ Solidarity statute, it is impermissible for our members to hold membership in other trade unions.

Polish Ocean Lines Solidarity work committee,

J. Cegielski

SOLIDARITY MEMBER FINED FOR 2 MAY VIOLENCE

LD121922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The trial of Jan Kowalewski and Franciszek Wisniewski, accused of causing the so-called Kuznica incident on 2 May of this year in Kuznica Bialystocka, has ended at the regional court in Sokolka. At the time, the incident upset public opinion and [words indistinct] of the matter between the Bialystok Solidarity and the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia and placed the region of Bialystok in a state of strike readiness. The trade union came forward in support of its member, Jan Kowalewski, against whom, according to Solidarity, militiamen groundlessly employed violence. Jan Kowalewski was found guilty by the court of the actions of which he was accused, namely damaging public property and insulting a functionary on duty, and he was fined Z10,000. He was fined an additional Z2,100 to cover damages for broken windows in the Citizens' Militia station in Kuznica Bialystocka.

The militiaman at the Kuznica Bialostocka station, Franciszek Wisniewski, was convinced of having used his nightstick without grounds against Jan Kowalewski and was fined Z8,000. The fine is not legally binding.

COMMENTARY ON RECENT TRIPARTITE MEETING

PM121145 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNY in Polish 7-8 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Jan Lazar commentary: "Hope"]

[Text] This news has electrified everybody. Western agencies have broadcast it as "urgent," emphasizing the unprecedented nature of a meeting at one table of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski with Poland's primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Solidarity National Commission Chairman Lech Walesa.

As I write these words no details of the meeting have been published. However, one thing is known -- what was discussed was the possibility of "forming a front of national understanding -- a permanent platform for dialogue and consultations among political and social forces on the basis of the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic."

And, what is most important, "it was agreed that the meeting was both useful and preliminary to further essential [merytoryczne] consultations."

Few words, but a great deal of content and hope for accord. Once again it has become apparent that there is the possibility of seeking practical ways to lead the country out of the deep economic and political crisis, and that there is no alternative to the line of socialist renewal and accord. Once again a front of national understanding has been mentioned.

The need to reach a political compromise with the characteristics of a national coalition with the participation of the three main forces in Poland -- the party which, according to the Constitution, is the leading national force, the church, which enjoys great authority, and the new trade unions, which have brought together the majority of the working people -- such a need has long been mentioned, not only among friends but also in public.

At the outset the discussions centered on the National Unity Front [FJN] and, in the beginning, were devoted to the subject of how anything could be made more effective in that sphere. Later, however, there began to emerge the concept of the formation of a new forum whose composition should broadly represent the forces which have become important since August and which base themselves on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, many criticisms were expressed and are continuing to be expressed with respect to the FJN. These criticisms have mainly referred to the FJN's inaction, lack of initiative and feigned activity merely designed to achieve a propaganda effect.

The concept of a front of understanding and cooperation, a new form of a genuine platform for national understanding, began to be discussed increasingly frequently. This subject was mentioned at the party congress, at PZPR Central Committee meetings and in the Sejm and was discussed publicly on radio and television and in the press.

Let us recall a few moments from the recent past. In the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution we read, among other things: "The key role of cooperation among forces of good will, commonsense and a patriotic sense of responsibility should find expression in a new formula for the FJN which would provide for a front of national understanding; in a considerable increase in the FJN's activities in all spheres of national and regional life; in the development of socialist political culture; in the organization of public support for the activities of the authorities' and the administration's representative organs and apparatus; in social inspiration and control of these activities, and in the development of civil initiative in support of a program for renewal and stabilization."

It was then that the designation "front of national understanding" was mentioned. It was strongly emphasized in the speech made by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary, Premier and Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski at the most recent session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. This is what he said:

"A full determination of the formula of the front and of its programmatic and organizational expression is a matter of extreme importance and urgency, especially in view of the dangerous development of the situation. Therefore, I propose that a council of national understanding be set up and that it begin as soon as possible to consider and coordinate the front's program -- its role and structure and the principles which are to govern its actions in sociopolitical life. I invite the ZSL, the SD, the trade unions and social, scientific and creative organizations to participate in the council. I rely on the church's support for this initiative.

"The government has also prepared a draft law on the procedure for social consultations. We want to enrich our system by providing yet another way for consulting public opinion in matters of importance for the country. I would like to submit a specific proposal concerning the setting up of a social consultative council attached to the Government Presidium."

And, 4 November, the representative of the three forces in Poland -- the party, the church and Solidarity -- sat for the first time at one table in the capital. They discussed the possibility of creating such a front of national understanding. This has aroused among all of us the hope that the Polish people will be able, on their own, to emerge from the hole in which they have found themselves.

Whether they will or not depends on the degree of commonsense and civic responsibility shown by all Polish people of good will. And, after all, we believe that they are decidedly in the majority and that it is indeed they who should decide the future of our common home -- a socialist and independent Poland.

LE FIGARO ON IMPLICATIONS OF NATIONAL AGREEMENT

PM121549 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Mutual Suspicion in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- In government circles and within Solidarity the adversaries of national understanding have moved on to a counterattack following the meeting of the party, church and free trade union leaders -- a meeting which, according to Polish party and government leader General Jaruzelski, created a "favorable beginning" for improving the atmosphere and strengthening the "socialist renewal."

The National Commission is probably still prepared "for concessions and the search for compromises," as the Solidarity Presidium stressed in a statement which should strengthen General Jaruzelski's position in relation to the party "hardliners." On the other hand it is worth noting that official propaganda is certainly doing nothing to help Walesa, although he needs help more than the first secretary. The press is playing down the significance of the tripartite meeting.

The television, like the press, is striving to establish a clear distinction between Walesa, who is portrayed as a leader who is responsible and even close to the government, and the "extremists" on the National Commission. Yet, it must be known that that is merely making Mr Walesa's position among his fellows even more untenable. All this is not helping to break down the essential barrier, which is that of a lack of mutual trust. Indeed, this barrier is still very strong both on the party's and on Solidarity's side. Each side still fears that its partner is planning to use the national understanding formula to attain its own political ends.

On the Solidarity side, many trade union members fear that gestures in favor of understanding are aimed essentially at dividing the Solidarity leaders, at accentuating the conflict between Walesa and his friends and bringing about the free trade union's collapse. Second, they fear that participation in the two councils, the national understanding council and the consultative social council, does not give Solidarity real participation in affairs but commits it to joint responsibility.

The party, they say, now needs support from Solidarity and the church to win acceptance for unpopular economic decisions (large price increases, for instance). If the measures succeed and the economic crisis is overcome, the party will claim all the credit, but if they fail, Solidarity will bear some responsibility even though it did not make the decisions. Finally, the creation of these consultative councils does not fundamentally change the government's structures, and it will still be possible for the party to eliminate them or gradually reduce their significance once the crisis is over.

On the party's side, although the party's leadership role has been theoretically respected and the government has only been moderately expanded, many people in official circles fear that, by creating the two councils with Solidarity's participation, the end of the system is being prepared by allowing the wolf into the fold.

The social council, they say, may be consultative but its members will be able to address the country on television (agreement in principle has apparently been given on this point). Thus there is a risk of creating a kind of "shadow cabinet," or even an opposition with an official voice. On the other hand the council of understanding is to draft a new electoral law. Will it not, they are asking anxiously, eliminate the party from Parliament and the regional councils?

Therefore, there is an enormous amount of mutual suspicion: That is why ambitions must be modest at the present time. If agreements were reached to enable the country to steer through the daunting winter period and to overcome the economic crisis, it would be something. That will leave the essential still to be done: Finally creating structures which respect both of the country's two situations, the one connected with geopolitical facts, the party's leadership role and the alliances (this is not simply a matter of the "legal country" as has sometimes been said, but of a real situation) and the one related to the country's history and civilization and its people's aspirations. What is necessary, therefore, is to associate the population in the country's affairs while respecting the principles of socialism. In other words, Poland needs a great historical compromise between the nation and socialism.

BARCIKOWSKI 9 NOV SPEECH IN OLSZTYN REPORTED

AU121733 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 9 November plenum of the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] Speaking of the need for party organizations' militancy, K. Barcikowski said that we must have the will to overcome the crisis and that everyone must contribute to this task. The crisis will continue as long as we just talk and do nothing about it. That is why we need action, and it is precisely the party that has the opportunity -- through such action -- of regaining its position and winning society's confidence, because the party is the only constructive political force capable of taking the country out of its crisis. Other forces are given to negation and destruction, but negation has never solved anything and has never provided food for anyone. That is why it is so important for the party to develop a stream of positive action and to use down-to-earth language in telling society how to overcome the crisis. However, party organizations need much decisiveness and determination and -- in their activities -- must follow the principle that he who wants to do something looks for ways and methods of doing it, and that he who does not want to do anything tries to find explanations for why the situation is bad. But explanations achieve nothing.

K. Barcikowski also discussed the main action lines, one of which is the struggle to ensure that the Polish laws, which are binding on all of us, can function normally. The other action line is efforts to win society and to construct the front of patriotic accord, which must not remain a dead slogan. That is why the party itself must chew over the methods of its work and conduct in order to win society's more extensive confidence, and to act in common with its present and potential allies. It is necessary to learn how to erect the front of patriotic accord at every level -- from the central through the rural parish level.

OLSZOWSKI 9 NOV SPEECH IN WLOCLAWEK REPORTED

AU121730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 9 November plenum of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the plenum discussion, S. Olszowski said that in the past few months the party has made consistent efforts to renew and democratize social life in Poland and to transform the economic structure to meet social expectations and to satisfy economic rules.

However, the leadership's individual decisions and the rate of political transformations were determined by the balance of political forces; that is, by the feasibility of concepts. Now when this balance has changed and when the party and its policy as well as the government's concepts are winning increasing support it is possible to be bolder in carrying out the reform expected by the country.

Sorting out the economy and increasing its productivity is one of the most urgent tasks, S. Olszowski continued. This year we have not achieved any of the planned economic targets, but we have overstepped the planned manpower and wage fund limits. Some Solidarity leaders and advisors who have tried and are trying to lead the socialist state to ruin are also to blame for this state of affairs. In particular, the so-called concept of the active strike, during which not even the workers' self-management groups but some vague commission will decide the purpose of production, is extremely dangerous. This may be tantamount to wholly tearing apart the links in the chain of the economy and cooperation, and demolishing the system of transportation, communications and energy -- in a word, the entire infrastructure. It would be a crime if we became witnesses to the disintegration of the state, of which the Polish people had been deprived for many years.

Discussing the concepts of the people's social and political unity, S. Olszowski said that it had been precisely the party that initiated the construction of the front of national accord, which is a socialist formula wider than the National Unity Front and which preserves the PZPR's leading function and the workers class dominating role. All the social forces loyal to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic can subscribe to that formula. Those forces include the trade unions together with Solidarity. The church's attitude toward that concept is positive, and church representatives have already been appointed. The Solidarity leadership has still not declared itself, but we should hope that -- following Lech Walesa's statement on behalf of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium -- commonsense and good will will win, despite the opposition of some Solidarity leaders and advisors.

In conclusion S. Olszowski stressed that the plenum's lively discussion and proposals are an important backing for the implementation of the Fifth Central Committee Plenum resolution.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS WITH PARTY AKTIVS IN SZCZECIN

LD122144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is in Szczecin. In the forenoon, he met party activists in Stargard, informing the meeting about the current tasks of the party after the Fourth and Fifth Central Committee Plenums. He then took part in a meeting of the executive of the PZPR plant committee in the Warski Shipyard and in a meeting [words indistinct] of the K-2 section, of which he is a member.

More on Barcikowski Visit

LD130250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] On 12 November Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited Szczecin Voivodship. In the morning he met with party activists. Speaking on the crisis, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that we must consistently seek ways out of the crisis and implement effective undertakings on behalf of the process of improving the present situation. The party is the only force which is consistently acting on behalf of the restoration of trust and improvement in the state of the economy. The lack of trust in the party and the authorities is a tremendously difficult and painful problem, stated Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Barcikowski also declared that socialism and the party are not there to be replaced or changed. There is a place in a front of national accord for everyone who stands on the basis of socialism.

There is a place in it for those who wish to act on behalf of improving the situation, for the good of the nation and the country. All the organizations which have tradition and action behind them have proclaimed their unambiguous accession to the front. The church has treated this matter with all good will. Lech Walesa has declared his participation, despite the resistance and opposition of certain Solidarity activisits.

SIWAK MEETS WITH GDYNIA HARBOR BOARD ACTIVISTS

LD122340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Albin Siwak had a meeting today with party activists of the Gdynia harbor board and representatives of party organizations in other plants. There was a discussion of current political and economic issues in Poland and of (?issues connected with) the personal activities of Albin Siwak.

Siwak stated that all types of controversial clubs and so-called discussion forums should stop their activities. Answering questions, Albin Siwak positively assessed the activity of the mass media. However, he said that he has complaints against some journalists for a lack of honesty and for putting into his mouth opinions which he did not utter.

PZPR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD122210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Agricultural Commission of the PZPR Central Committee has met in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek. There was an exchange of views mainly on the situation in agriculture and its influence on the food market. An answer was sought to the fundamental question: How, in the next few weeks, to mobilize procurement, especially of livestock for slaughter and cereals, and, in the long run -- into 1982 -- how to ensure an increase in agricultural production. The recent procurement of livestock for slaughter is constantly decreasing; in the first 10 days of October, farmers brought to procurement points a mere 50 percent of what was brought in during the same period last year. These are far from sufficient amounts to cover the meat ration books. The decision introducing the so-called linked sales, that is,industrial goods for livestock, did not bring the expected results in procurement; hence, the other attempts to meet the farmers' needs halfway.

The Agricultural Commission of the PZPR Central Committee examined the proposal that farmers should be paid for cattle for slaughter delivered in the coming weeks according to the grain prices which will be in force in 1982. It was also proposed that there should be more effective action that before for agriculture, by a considerable increase in supplies to the countryside of industrial means of production. How much food we produce next year depends on this. The Agricultural Commission of the Central Committee also discussed the initial assessment of the operation of the economic reform on state farms.

ZSL, SD LEADERS DISCUSS NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT

LD122128 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP) -- The leader of the United Peasants' Party ZSL Roman Malinowski and the head of the Democratic Party SD Edward Kowalczyk met here today to discuss their stands on the concept of a broad front of national accord.

The two leaders stressed the importance and the urgency of having all political and social forces which stand on the ground of the Constitution join in the front. The importance of this is dictated by the dramatically worsening economic situation and is necessary to overcome the crisis, they said.

It was stated that both the UPP [as received] and the DP [as received] will consistently and with determination operate and co-operate with each other to rapidly carry the idea of national and state issues.

The two leaders also discussed other directions of cooperation particularly in the field of craft and services for farmers. Only if we have a strong and functionable state, they stressed.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD130010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Today the Council of Ministers Economic Committee held a session. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. It was stated that in the course of the 3 months which passed since the Sejm passed the government program for overcoming the crisis, the economic situation underwent further complications. There continues to be a lack of sociopolitical stabilization in Poland. Shortcomings in production are being deepened by strikes.

It was stressed that the main trend for actions in order to alleviate difficulties must not only be an increase in the extraction of coal but also an increase in the discipline with which it is (?used). The committee said it is necessary to review the situation in the area of market production, which will represent a basis for tidying up the rationing system. The committee also discussed the draft law on the so-called stabilizing consumer tax, recommending that consultation with the trade unions be carried out before the final editing of the draft of this document, and before it is submitted (?to be discussed) by the Council of Ministers.

MILITIA COMMANDER DESCRIBES ANTICRIME MEASURES

LD122034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] A press conference was held today at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers on the subject of violating the law and violating law and order. Here is a report by our correspondent:

[Correspondent] The conference in which Brigade Gen Jozef Bejm, Citizens' Militia commander-in-chief, and Tadeusz Skora, first vice minister of justice, took part concentrated chiefly on the increase in crime. The increase in attacks on elderly persons and wealthy persons, of break-ins into sacral premises and the plundering [zabor] of items of culture, terrorist acts in the shape of plane hijackings, the illegal publication and distribution of written materials, posters and leaflets, and the spoiling or desecration of cemeteries where Soviet soldiers are buried were, for instance, touched on. Here is what General Bejm said on the subject of the preventive actions taken by the Citizens' Militia:

[Begin recording] The activities of the militia are concentrated at present above all on ensuring order in public places. With this end in mind, militia patrols, which are doing duty in (?such) places which are threatened the most, have been strengthened. The fundamental task of these patrols is to react immediately to all violations of the law; to restore without fail apprpriate calm and to ensure that citizens are fully protected; to restrict (?criminal) phemona and factors, by, among other things, combating alcoholism and by stepping up checks on criminal haunts, on places where criminal elements, habitual criminals and parasites gather; to resolutely combat hooliganism, vandalism and the disturbing of the peace, to counter acts of physical and mental terror which is used by those committing crimes; and also to counter acts of interfering in the security of civil aviation; to combat crimes which strike against the life and health of citizens and their property. Among other things, safe-keeping has been extended to more than 6,300 elderly and lonely people (?by protecting them). Also, 441 pieces of firearms being in the illegal possession of citizens have been taken away.

As a result of various operations aimed at arresting the perpetrators of established crimes 401 perpetrators of 419 murders committed this year have been arrested. It has also been established that more than 43,500 adult and juvenile suspects committee breakins and thefts. These included the perpetrators of some of the most serious crimes, such as the break-in and stealing of jewelry worth more than Z27 million to the detriment of a jeweller in Poznan, and the break-in of the Diocese Museum in Plock. We are continuing antispeculation operations with special attention being paid to the combating of organized speculation and preventing and combating wastage and bad management by organizing exposure-control operations in the most threatened areas of the national economy. In the most recent period, speculation with fuels has increased in addition to other forms of specualtion. The outcome of stepped-up antispeculation activities is a considerable increase in the number of exposed offenses: 400 percent as compared to last year. In the area of exposing bad management 752 cases have been initiated; this is an increase of more than 190 percent -- and losses have amounted to more than X160 million.

Recently taking part in the struggle against crime and in maintaining public order have been, apart from militia functionaries, more than 20,000 soldiers and more than 61,000 members of the citizens' militia voluntary reserve and more than 11,000 representatives of the social aktiv. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The questions asked by journalists were very specific and touched on particular current matters. For instance: Will all the investigations in the matter of excesses committed by persons who held responsible state posts in the past be completed by the end of this year? The reply by a representative of the Ministry of Justice: They will basically be completed although in some cases which require the giving of expert opinions the deadline of 31 December 1981 might be exceeded.

Next, the matter of Marian Jurczyk. Two interrogations have already been held and the Prosecutor's Office has received the opinion of the criminology office after an analysis of a tape recording from Trzebiatow [where Jergzyk made his statements]. The results of the analysis are to be presented to Mr Jurczyk in the next few days.

Many questions dealt with the prisoners' revolt at the penal establishment in Kaminsk near Olsztyn. At present, the only thing that is known is that the minister of justice has set up a special commission investigating all the circumstances of the case in which 2 persons died and 10 were injured. We shall find out about the results of the work done by the commission tomorrow.

MANY GROUPS REPRESENTED IN INDEPENDENCE MARCH

LD121230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Ceremonies marking the 63rd anniversary of regaining independence were held in the whole country yesterday. In the capital wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the delegation of the National Unity Front led by Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski. Representatives of numerous political, social and professional organizations were also present.

In the evening a thanksgiving mass was celebrated in the St. John Cathedral by Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, auxiliary of Warsaw. After the mass a procession formed at Zamkowy Place and proceeded to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The procession, numbering many thousands, was attended among others by delegations of Mazowsze region's Solidarity, Warsaw enterprises, the Independent Students Association guilds, ex-servicemen, and boy scouts.

Large groups bearing slogans of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] were conspicuous. As is known, the activity of its leaders is now the subject of a court trial. There was also a large number of banners calling for the release of political prisoners, which clearly does not agree with the present reality.

Wreaths and flowers were placed on national memorials and soldiers' graves in the whole country. The faithful went to hear masses [words indistinct].

MEETING HELD ON DRUG ADDICTION PROBLEMS

AU121644 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Preventing Drug Addiction: A Meeting in the Association of Polish Journalists" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MAREK KOTANSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE "MONAR" ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTING DRUG ADDICTION, SAID AT A MEETING ON 7 NOVEMBER IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF POLISH JOURNALISTS THAT THERE WERE IN POLAND ABOUT 100,000 YOUNG PEOPLE WHO NEEDED TREATMENT, AND ABOUT 300,000 HAD COME INTO CONTACT WITH DRUGS.

RECENTLY, MANY CASES HAVE BEEN RECORDED OF PUPILS OF SENIOR GRADES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS USING CHEMICALS WHICH STUPIFY. Among students it is increasingly fashionable to smoke homemade marijuana.

HEALTH SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN ADAPTED TO THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION. ABOUT 100 PLACES IN HABIT FIGHTING WARDS AND A FEW DISPENSARIES ARE A DROP IN THE OCEAN OF NEED. This is even more true since drug addicts partly cured in hospitals go back to their circles and very frequently return to their addictions.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE "MONAR" MOVEMENT HAVE BEEN GUIDED BY THE IDEA OF ENABLING YOUNG DURG ADDICTS TO OBTAIN A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT (INCLUDING RETURN TO SOCIETY) AND TO FOMENT THE FASHION OF AVOIDING DRUGS. Backed by young people cured from the habit, the movement has already acquired two social rehabilitation centers (at Gloskow near Garwolin and near Wejherowo) where patients of habit fighting wards continue their treatment. In several cities there are also "Monar" dispensaries for young people, run by former drug addicts. School circles of the association have been formed all over the country to disseminate the ideas of mental health.

In several cities, including Bielsk and Jelenia Gora, "Monar" has been greatly assisted by organizations of the Polish Scout Union and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

As a result of talks by "Monar" figures in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, for the coming year the the ministry has allocated Z72 million for the formation of highly needed new social rehabilitation centers run by the association. Also, the number of personnel in habit fighting hospital wards has been increased.

HOWEVER, THERE IS STILL THE PRESSING NEED TO FORM A CENTER FOR PRACTICALLY TRAINING PHYSICIANS IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS. There are many physicians willing to undergo the training, but they lack facilities for it.

REACTION TO IMF MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION REPORTED

Krzak Interview

LD121020 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Poland has filed an application for membership of the International Monetary Fund. This country was a founder member of this organization and left its ranks in 1950.

In an interview for PAP Poland's Finance Minister Marian Krzak said that "for many months now we have been discussing Poland's re-entry to the IMF both with our allies and IMF representatives. Our trade with capitalist countries accounts for about half of our turnover. In this situation it's difficult to ignore an organization which plays a decisive role in the functioning of international monetary system. The most crucial point which influenced our decision -- apart from our payment difficulties -- is the reformation of our economy.

"We want to cure our internal monetary system. This would allow for a more comprehensive use of the opportunities opened by the IMF membership.

"The International Monetary Fund will probably help us to pull out of the difficulties though this does not mean that it would solve our problems for us.

"Entering the fund we will bring in about 600-700 million dollars, but we will pay in zlotys about 75 percent of the sum."

The Polish finance minister continued that on entering the fund "Poland will take some commitments on herself. First and foremost, we must provide information about the state of our economy. For some time we have been doing that already. I think however that such an insight in our economic affairs will permit for their more objective assessment, thus strengthening the credibility of measures taken by the government."

Asked whether Poland's re-entry to the IMF may have certain impact on the country's cooperation with CMEA partners, the minister replied: "A decisively positive impact. Nothing will collide. Yugoslavia, Vietnam and China, and CMEA's Romania are already members of the fund. Also Hungary has applied for membership. It may be said that countries which carry out much of their trade turnover with the world market are interested in joining this organization. We will be still developing our economic contacts with the socialist countries, the more energetically the more stronger our economy becomes. We shall make consistent efforts to strengthen our position in the CMEA and fulfill our CMEA obligations."

GLOS PRACY on Joining IMF

LD121644 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with the Polish Government decision to apply to join the IMF, GLOS PRACY writes:

Poland's desire to join the IMF is not only due to the fact that Poland's participation in it and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would act as a kind of tonic for our foreign payments difficulties. The only real cure is to increase Poland's exports and thus obtain a greater influx of currency. Nevertheless, Poland's participation in the IMF can and should facilitate a number of currency operations and promote increased discipline in the allocation of hard-currency resources.

Participation in the IMF will enable Poland to make use of various forms of currency loans at lower interest rates than in the free currency market. This should help to make Poland's finances more healthy and should also be an instrument in lifting Poland's trade balance out of its current state, though this of course is a matter for the future, the trade union paper GLOS PRACY stresses in conclusion.

Commentary on Membership

LD121844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] A Polish delegation is holding talks in Washington on the matter of our country returning after 21 years [as heard] to the IMF and to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, known popularly as the World Bank. Agencies report that both the authorities of these two institutions and also the member states are resolved to support the Polish request.

What would the return to the organizations which Poland and the other socialist states left in 1950 [as heard] mean? Above all, this would considerably facilitate the obtaining of crecit and economic assistance which, we all know, we need a lot.

Consequently this is a favorable decision showing the change in the way of economic thinking. It is also a certain symbol of the international situation which [word indistinct] 21 years [as heard] ago. The year of 1950 was part of the period of the cold war and of an excess of groundless hopes that one can develop and modernize while ignoring nonsocialist international economic organizations.

The subsequent years showed the fallacy of such concepts and exposed the losses we sustained as the result of the decision to leave the World Bank and the IMF. Everyone was aware of mistakes. This was an open secret. However, no one admitted this. The year 1956 did not help and the change in the government team of 1970 did not help either. Gierek's unsuccessful opening to the West was based, putting it mildly, on specific principles which said that we were developed to such an extent that the West would view us with great esteem despite the fact that we were ignoring the existence of the IMF and the World Bank. What is more, as part of the propaganda of success we condemned both institutions as being centers of U.S. pressure on poor countries of the Third World and on the socialist states.

But times change and what was criticized turns out to be necessary. Romania was the first to make the first departure in the orthodox system of thinking. Hungary made an application 1 week ago to be accepted in the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is on the cards that Poland will return to both institutions. We can then expect the economic advantages accruing from this. But let us say honestly: Joining the IMF and the World Bank does not mean that this will suddenly be a godsend to our country. There will be advantages but there will also be commitments. There will be a certain form of control over the way we spend the credit and development assistance granted to us. There will be control over investments and no doubt also over our policy in the field of foreign trade. Putting it briefly, our presence in both these very important international institutions will foist on us as a country a duty to carry out good, energetic and modern management -- a duty to have such a system in which there will no longer be any room for the restraining force of inertia of the economic administration, a system in which it will not be someone's whims which are decisive but plain economic accounting: economic accounting which -- fancy that -- is always in keeping with the interests of the overwhelming part of the public irrespective of the political system of the state in which this public lives.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON BENEFITS OF USSR AID

LD121206 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP) -- This is not the first time that the symbolic words from the title of this historic alliance have been put to the test. In our economic situation the word "friendship" is of particular significance. The specific and very necessary manifestations of this friendship are the effective and rapid measures undertaken by our major partner, the Soviet Union -- measures directed toward rendering aid to Poland to overcome the profound economic crisis, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

These are not just words, the newspaper underlines. It is enough to look around to see the traces of that cooperation and aid. Many of us work at Soviet machines and equipment, or manufacture things from Soviet materials and raw materials. [passage indistinct] This is a truth which we should understand. This is assistance which creates a real opportunity to support the economy and get out of the crisis.

From the point of view of Poland's specific economic interests, the newspaper goes on to write, cwoperation with the Soviet Union creates the optimum opportunities for mutually beneficial contacts. The geographical proximity of the two countries is a deciding factor here, excluding transportation over great distances [words indistinct]. This makes it possible to get from the partner exactly what is lacking.

Such cooperation, which rests on mutual guarantees and is constantly deepening, promotes not only bilateral interests, but is also a firm link of economic integration within CEMA. Hence derives the anxiety of our socialist partners at the consequences of the economic crisis in Poland. For the weakening of one member of the alliance (?contradicts the stability of the others). That is why it is so important that the USSR and Poland's other partners should feel the consequences of the Polish crisis as little as possible, in order to get out of it and satisfy the obligations undertaken by Poland in this difficult time. [sentence as received]

MINISTER WOJTECKI ADDRESSES UN FAO CONFERENCE

LD131116 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP) -- Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, who heads the delegation to the 21st UN Food and Agriculture Organization conference, spoke at the 12 November session.

J. Wojtecki devoted part of his speech to describing the present economic difficulties of Poland and their causes. In particular, he stressed, that one of the first manifestations was the economic stagnation in agricultural production in the second half of the seventies. After taking into account our experience, the speaker said, we envisage in the program of economic development for the coming years a change in orientation of a significant part of industrial production in favor of means of production for the agricultural and food sector in order to obtain a growth in volume of agricultural production with the use of national resources, the gradual reduction of imports of grain and the attainment in the second half of the decade of the country's full economic independence.

UNESCO TO DISCUSS 'INCORRECT' FRG MAPS

LD112118 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- The problem of incorrect preservation of European borders in FRG cartographic publications and school textbooks has been taken up by UNESCO, the UN specialized agency for science and education, TRYBUNA LUDU reports.

In reaction to the resolution adopted by the conference of education and culture ministers of the FRG lands in February 1981 and confirmed in May of this year which recommends to present in FRG school textbooks and maps "Germany" within its 1937 borders in total disregard for the existence of the German Democratic Republic, the actual borders of Poland and the USSR, the Soviet Government addressed in July of this year a letter of protest to UNESCO's director general.

The letter stressed that the decisions of the FRG authorities marked an attempt to implant in the minds of the FRG society and in particular its younger generation the idea of revenge and revision of Europe's borders and as such could be hardly reconciled with the principles of UNESCO statute and the organization's programmatic documents concerning the education of societies in the spirit of international understanding and peace.

The decisions of the FRG education authorities have been also protested by the Presidium of the Polish section of UNESCO's Joint Commission for School Textbooks in Poland and the FRG which found them an instance of harmful and dubious pedagogics and an additional obstacle in the not easy process of normalization of relations and bringing closer together the young people of the two countries, the daily stressed.

NO CHANGE IN CDU'S 'FOSSILIZED' OSTPOLITIK

LD111618 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 11 Nov 81

["No Change in CDU's Eastern Policy" by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (PAP) -- The Federal CDU [Christian Democratic Union] Congress which ended in Hamburg some days ago produced no expected breakthrough in that party's Eastern policy, its stand on the process of normalization of relations between the FRG and socialist countries.

CDU's unrealistic or, to be more precise, revisionist approach to the issue has been arousing time and again doubts among some of the party's circles which are aware that this situation cannot continue if Christian Democrats are to succeed in regaining power they lost in 1969 after 20 years of rule.

These doubts have surfaced also recently as evidenced by statements made in the FRG media by such CDU politicians as Geissler, Biedenkopf, Walter Leisler Kiep and others who argued that it was high time to abandon old dogmas and look differently at the political map of Europe.

However, the optimistic announcements made prior to the congress have again proved premature. There was not even so much as a heated discussion on the Eastern policy issue during the congress and Christian Democrats again proved unable to change the fossilized formula of that policy.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON FINLAND, URHO KEKKONEN

LD101522 Warsaw PAP in English 1447 GMT 10 Nov 81

["Finland and Its President" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- In an article headlined as above, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today:

"Owing to Kekkonen, the world is looking on Finland as an embodiment of national endurance, patriotism and the ability to draw realistical conclusions from its own history to build a secure presence and future.

"The world is viewing Finland as setting the pattern for an active peace policy, propagation of ties of friendship and peaceful cooperation among states, as a country waging the struggle for detente in Europe and worldwide, and for freeing Europe of the mass destruction weapons.

"As a champion of peaceful dialogue and broad international cooperation, Urho Kekkonen also strove to bridge divisions in the Finnish society.

"The politician has retired. Will also his epoch end? Many signs indicate that his policy has left a lasting imprint on Finland and noticeable traces in the world. His concept of an atom-free zone in Northern Europe, announced 18 years ago, is today officially discussed by the governments of Nordic countries.

"Largely owing to advantageous economic cooperation with the USSR, Finland shows an admirable economic stability," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON SFRY'S KRAIGHER VISIT

LD102252 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to Romania on 9 and 10 November 1981 at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere and spirit of understanding and mutual respect, Presidency President Sergej Kraigher and President Nicolae Ceausescu carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the development of bilateral cooperation and topical questions of international relations.

The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Aleksandr Sokorac, chief of the office of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, deputy head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Milan Marinkovic, counselor in the SFRY Embassy in Bucharest; and on the Romanian side by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY; and Vasile Sandru, head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, noted with pleasure that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the LCY and RCP and the peoples of the two countries were grounded in lasting and stable foundations laid during the traditional meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, that they were developing satisfactorily in the spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual respect and trust and that they represented an example of relations between two friendly socialist neighboring countries.

The two sides stressed the great significance of meetings at the highest level for the intensification of the constant development of mutual relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the bilateral and international fields in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They reaffirmed the importance of the further intensification of contacts and cooperation between representatives of parliaments, governments, sociopolitical organizations, republics, provinces, districts, towns, work organizations and citizens of the two countries in all the fields of mutual interest.

The two sides stressed that significant results had been achieved in the field of comprehensive expansion of mutual cooperation in keeping with the joint declaration of October 1980 and other documents and agreements concluded at the highest level.

The two sides positively appraised the efforts and actions by the two countries, the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and all the political, economic, cultural and social institutions and organizations taken in order to promote the friendly, wide-ranging Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue and broaden cooperation in all the fields of mutual interest. It was in this spirit that, apart from a long-term trade agreement, agreements were also signed on economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation.

Stress was laid on the importance for both countries, even in a broader sense, of the Djerdap I and Djerdap II power and navigation systems which represent lasting symbols of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. Interest was expressed on both sides in the adoption of jointly agreed measures aimed at speeding up the construction of Djerdap II and studying the possibilities for raising the capacity of both systems.

The two sides stressed that economic and scientific-technical cooperation were making constant progress. At the same time they noted the need to increase efforts made on both sides in order to increase the volume of trade exchange in keeping with the two countries' growing possibilities and advantages offered by the fact that the two countries were neighbors. Stress was placed on the existence of conditions favorable to the intensification of economic cooperation and accelerated increases in trade exchange aimed at achieving the level of trade exchange envisaged in the long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period.

Bearing in mind the exacerbation of the international economic situation and the ensuing worsening of the conditions of economic activity, the two sides laid stress on the need for stronger economic relations, which should be achieved especially through the promotion and introduction of higher forms of economic cooperation on a long-term basis.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency and President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that to this end the two governments, the intergovernmental mixed committee and the organs and organizations of the two countries should embark with even greater resolve on promoting cooperation and specialization in production. This especially concerns production based on introducing modern technology and utilizing each country's existing resources -- particularly in metallurgy, chemistry, machine building, electronics and microelectronics, production of mass consumption of goods and agroindustrial complex. The two sides decided to embark on further joint endeavors on the basis of joint capital investments, equipment and scientific-technical achievements in all fields -- especially in the fields of raw materials and all sources of energy. The appropriate organs of the two countries were charged with studying the possibilities of introducing regulations aimed at facilitating trade exchange on the basis of cooperation and specialization in production and research.

It was agreed that agreements concerning cooperation and specialization in production should be included in the current 5-year plans and in the long-term plans on the two countries' economic development.

Presidency President Sergej Kraigher and President Nicolae Ceausescu also agreed that a meeting should be held shortly by a commission comprised of representatives of the two countries' foreign trade, finance and banking organizations with the aim of proposing to the two governments the form for making payments in keeping with the current conditions in mutual trade exchange.

It was noted with pleasure that all of the prerequisites had been created to begin the work of the joint society for cooperation and trade. This will contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation in general. In this connection, the two sides reaffirmed their interest in introducing the appropriate organizational forms, such as joint investments to promote and intensify reciprocal economic cooperation and establish mixed organizations for marketing in their countries in accordance with the interests of the two countries' economic organizations.

The two sides reaffirmed their interest in developing economic cooperation in the border area and pointed to the need for the appropriate organs of the two countries to consider and adopt further measures designed to stimulate and facilitate this cooperation.

The two sides agreed that both sides should increase their efforts to exploit as much as possible the advantages offered by the various transport links existing between the two countries in order to facilitate and boost reciprocal trade exchange and the transit of goods. They pointed to the need for the appropriate organs to strive to improve cooperation in rail, road, sea and river transport, bearing in mind the significant potential of the River Danube in this respect.

The two sides emphasized the importance of further expanding bilateral cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, information media, tourism and sport -- areas which were described as playing a significant role in the consolidation of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and in the efforts the two countries are making to be better acquainted with each other's achievements and their material spiritual values.

Reaffirming the attitudes on the question of nationalities defined in the joint Yugoslav-Romanian statements of 4 November 1979 in Bucharest and 24 October 1980 in Belgrade, the two sides took this opportunity to again stress the significance they attach both to the comprehensive development of the Serbian and Croatian nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian nationality in the SFRY and to the positive role nationalities play in bringing the two countries closer together and further promoting good neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between them.

On this occasion the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania also emphasized that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and the high level of trust and international understanding which has been realized between the two countries are the result of the consistent application in their mutual relations of the principles of national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs. The two sides expressed their resolve to continue to develop future Yugoslav-Romanian relations on these principles. They are convinced that this suits the essential interests of the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries and that it is in the interests of peace, stability and security, equitable international cooperation and progress in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

During the discussion on topical international issues, the identity or proximity of the two sides' views came to the fore. The correctness of the assessments and the topicality of stands formulated in the October 1980 Joint Yugoslav-Romanian Communique was emphasized. Yugoslav and Romanian readiness to strengthen international cooperation with a view to solving the complex problems with which mankind is confronted in the interests of the peace and security of all states and peoples was reaffirmed. The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed their concern at the deterioration in the international situation which occurs as a result of a lack of solution for existing crisis flashpoints and the arrival of new crises. The current international situation is also a result of armed conflicts in various parts of the world, the policy of force and domination, the ever more frequent use of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states, efforts aimed at dividing the world into spheres of influence, of intensifying and expanding the increasingly more dangerous arms race, and a result of the absence of progress in solving the acute problems of developing countries and the deepening of the world economic crisis. All of this is a dangerous threat to the freedom and independence of peoples and to peace and security in the world.

At the same time they emphasized that the majority of mankind -- the forces which are advocating freedom, independence and progress for countries and peoples -- increasingly, more resolutely and forcefully opposes the policy of force, the arms race and increased tension in international relations.

The two sides emphasized that the efforts of the whole international community are more than ever essential in order to eliminate from international relations the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force, interventions, hegemony and all other forms of domination and subjugation. They called for a renewal of detente as a universal process, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and interests of all states and the right to every people to decide on the paths of their own sociopolitical life and internal development without interference from outside, and the equitable participation of all countries in the solution of international problems.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stated that the arms race in all its aspects, especially the nuclear arms race, and the creation of other forms of mass annihilation weapons, is gaining wide dimensions and represents a great danger to the peace, security and independence of countries and peoples and represents one of the factors in the permanent maintenance of open crises and armed conflicts in individual regions of the world.

The two sides expressed their particular concern in connection with the presence, continued stockpiling, expansion and development of nuclear missiles and other mass annihilation weapons in Europe, and in connection with the unprecedented concentration of nuclear arms and military forces on European territory. All this increases the danger of war and the annihilation of the whole of the Continent of Europe.

In positively assessing the agreement to start Soviet-U.S. negotiations, they feel that these talks should ensure a stop to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and a reduction in those already there, which should lead to the elimination of the whole of the nuclear arsenal in Europe and the start of a process of real disarmament, in which all countries of the world are vitally interested.

The two sides underlined the great significance which they attribute to the consistent and full application of all provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE. They emphasized the need for a successful conclusion to the Madrid Meeting, which should provide a strong stimulus for the application of the provisions of the Final Act, reaffirm the obligation of all participant states to respect the principles contained in that document, both in their mutual relations and in relations with other states, agree on new measures to develop cooperation between participant states in all fields and ensure the continuation of the comprehensive process started in Helsinki by setting the date and place of the next meeting of representatives of countries which were signatories of the Final Act. Emphasis was laid on the significance of security in the Mediterranean, which is inseparable from security in Europe.

The two sides emphasized that the adoption at the Madrid meeting of a decision to call a conference on measures to increase confidence and disarmament in Europe as an integral part of the process of the CSCE, is of prime importance.

Yugoslavia and Romania feel that the political will of all countries taking part in the Madrid meeting is essential for a successful conclusion to the meeting, which is in the interests of all the countries in Europe and peace in the world. They pointed especially to the great responsibility of all the countries taking part in the Madrid meeting not to bring into question the results of efforts achieved up to now by participant countries and to ensure that the meeting concludes successfully.

On this occasion, too, the two sides confirmed their readiness to make an active contribution to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in all fields of joint interest on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs, which contributes to the strengthening of good-neighborliness, peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe. They will continue to call for the promotion of multilateral cooperation in various fields of joint interest, such as industry, science, technology, culture, education, and tourism, which is in accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context the Yugoslav side expressed its support for Romania's proposal that in 1982 a meeting of experts should be held in Bucharest to discuss multilateral economic cooperation in the field of energy and raw materials.

In the context of the general struggle for universal detente and security in the world, they called for the creation and expansion of zones of peace and cooperation free from nuclear arms and the threat of the use of these weapons, and of any use of force. Yugoslavia and Romania call for the creation of such zones in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, in various parts of Europe and in Europe as a whole.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist of Romania noted that despite all the efforts made up to now and the mood of public opinion in the world in favor of disarmament, the situation in relation to the progress and results of negotiations up to now on disarmament is completely unsatisfactory.

Underlining the need for a rapid change to specific disarmament measures, both nuclear and classical, they confirmed their views on the need to ban the use of nuclear and any other kinds of weapons of mass annihilation, to stop production and eliminate the supplies of these weapons, and in connection with partial measures of disarmament, such as the elimination of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of all troops and weapons into their own national borders, the disbanding of the military blocs, and the freezing and reduction of military expenditure, armed forces and armaments, starting with the largest military powers.

The two sides laid particular emphasis on the great significance of calling the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in June 1982 and the need for detailed preparations to be made for this meeting. They expect that the session will adopt specific decisions which will represent progress in opening up the process of effective disarmament. Yugoslavia and Romania express their resolve, together with other countries, to cooperate and make a contribution to the success of preparations and the work of the special session.

Presidency President Sergej Kraigher and President Nicolae Ceausescu devoted great attention to the serious economic situation in the world and the increasingly more acute issues of overcoming and eliminating underdevelopment and setting up a new international economic order. They noted that the problems of world peace and security are most closely linked with the problems of development and disarmament and that today's economic crisis, which has a serious effect on all countries, especially the developing countries, represents a permanent source of general instability.

It was emphasized that the contemporary system of international economic relations is fraught with neocolonialist, monopolistic and protectionist policy and practice, and this is particularly manifest in the policy of high rates of interest on capital and of prices on the world market and the maintenance of various forms of exploitation and dependence, especially by the developing countries, which leads to the continued deepening of the abyss between the developing and developed countries.

The complexity of international economic problems, and their global character, interdependence and links, imposes the need for an urgent start to global economic negotiations in the context of the United Nations, with the participation of all countries, which is what the two countries resolutely advocate.

The two sides underlined the increased degree of responsibility of all countries, especially the developed ones, to find solutions for the very serious economic and social problems in today's world. They reaffirmed their complete loyalty to the principles of equitable cooperation between sovereign countries and they expressed their support for the efforts of the developing countries and for the strengthening of their solidarity and mutual economic cooperation, which contributes to solving their numerous development problems and their struggle to build a new international economic order.

The two countries are in favor of the implementation of a new international strategy for development in the context of the third decade of development, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly.

They also pointed to the need for the resources which are freed in the process of disarmament to be used to solve economic problems, primarily those of the developing countries.

The SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania again emphasized that international problems and conflicts should be solved exclusively by peaceful means through negotiations, on the principles of the UN Charter and on the basis of the right of every people to decide on its own fate, without any interference from outside. In this context they pointed in particular to the danger to peace and security in the world arising from the maintenance and deepening of crises, such as in southern Africa, the Near and MiddleEast, Southwest and Southeast Asia, the Caribbean region and others, and they also pointed to the need to increase efforts aimed at the urgent political resolution of these crises. The two countries resolutely advocate the complete exclusion of the use of force or threat of force from international relations.

Expressing their concern in connection with the prolongation of the Middle East crisis, the two sides again reaffirmed the need to increase efforts to reach a global political solution which assumes the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own sovereign state, and the right to security, territorial integrity and autonomous development for all states and peoples in the region. They emphasized that the Palestinian issue is a key problem in the Middle East crisis, and that the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should take equal part in all phases of its solution.

The two sides again affirmed their view on the solution of the Cyprus issue by political means, through negotiations between the two communities, in order to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and cooperation and a peaceful life for the two Cypriot communities.

Yugoslavia and Romania confirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to realize their national ideal, the independent, peaceful and democratic unification of the country by the Koreans themselves, on the basis of the DPRK's constructive proposals, and to withdraw foreign troops from the peninsula, which is in the interests of the Korean nation and of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the struggle to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and warned of the danger to peace in the world from the aggressive policy of the racist regime of South Africa directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African countries. They offered full support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, led by the South-West Africa People's Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The two countries emphasized the responsibility of the international community, in particular of the United Nations, for Namibia, and demanded the complete withdrawal of South Africa, which is illegally occupying this territory which is under the international responsibility of the United Nations, and the rapid granting of independence to this country in accordance with Security Council Resolution No 435.

The two sides emphasized the significant role of the policy of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations in promoting and strengthening peace, independence, equality, equitable cooperation and progress, and in the democratization of relations between states and the building of a new system of international political and economic relations. The two sides agree that in the context of the United Nations, the Group of 77 and other international organizations strengthen mutual cooperation so as to make their own full contribution to finding just and lasting solutions to the issues with which mankind is confronted.

Yugoslavia and Romania consider the United Nations to be the most suitable forum for discussing and solving all international questions. On this occasion, too, they declared themselves in favor of strengthening the role of the world organization in consolidating peace, security and equitable international cooperation and they emphasized the need for its continued democratization, an improvement in the effectiveness of the work of its organs, and the adaptation of the organization and its chapter to the realities and demands of contemporary international life.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed their full satisfaction with their talks and the results of the visit, judging that they represent a forceful manifestation of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and solidarity, and that they will provide a new stimulus for the expansion and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania, and of peace, progress, socialism and equitable international cooperation.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to make an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CULAFIC STOPS IN BUCHAREST ON RETURN FROM PRC

AU122050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, which made a visit in the People's Republic of China, stopped over in Bucharest, en route home, in the night of November 12.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was greeted by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, a talk took place which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere. Dobroslav Culafic requested that a warm salute be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, from the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, from President Dusan Dragosavac.

The guest was requested to convey in turn a warm salute to the LCY leadership, to the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Dusan Dragosavac.

During the friendly talk they evoked the good relations between the RCP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia, which develop continuously in the spirit of the talks and understandings between the leaders of the two parties and countries, in the interests of the Romanian people and Yugoslav peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of collaboration and cooperation among peoples.

PSI LEADER CRAXI DEPARTS BUCHAREST 12 NOV

AU121720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The delegation of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] led by Party Secretary General Comrade Bettino Craxi departed Bucharest today. The PSI delegation paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. On their departure at Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ghizela Vass, member of the party Central Committee; and other party aktivists.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO UN LETTER ON ARMS RACE

AU122007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 12 Nov 81

["Reply of Romanian Government to UN general secretary's letter on updating the report 'Economic and Social Consequences of Arms Race and Military Expenditures'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Nov (AGERPRES) -- As it is known, based on a resolution advanced by Romania together with numerous other countries at the previous session of the United Nations General Assembly, it was established that within the process of preparation of the next year's special session of the organization, exclusively devoted to disarmament, the elaboration should start of the third report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race, a task entrusted to a group of experts presided by Romania's representative.

Drawn up in 1971, consequent to a Romanian proposal, the report was first updated in 1977, and the breath-taking spiralling of this competition now renders a fresh updating necessary.

The reply of the Romanian Government stresses that in spite of the negotiations conducted, of the various proposals advanced and of the UN-endorsed resolutions, the arms race has continued uninterruptedly, has been given fresh and important impulses especially these last few years, taking on unprecedented dimensions.

Directly linked to the perpetuation of the policy of force and threat with force, this phenomenon has contributed to the worsening of the world climate, to the maintenance and accentuation of the confrontation and tension, has continuously fueled the international mistrust and instability.

The spiral of the military expenditures is a heavy burden to all peoples of the world. It has led to the emergence and deepening of the phenomena of economic and energy crisis, of crisis of raw materials and of the monetary-financial system, curbing the progress and the development of inter-state cooperation and standing for a serious obstacle in the path of the efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment, the settlement of the other problems on which mankind's future depends -- shows the reply of the Romanian Government, stressing that the intensification of the arms race is in utter contradiction with the process of democratization of the international relations, with the efforts for the establishment of the new world economic order.

As pointed out also in the appeal for disarmament and peace of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front], the reply emphasizes that the halting of the arms race and the passage to resolute measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, is the only way to rid mankind of the current deadlock, to eliminate the main sources of confrontation and the war danger, to relieve the peoples of the overwhelming burden of the military expenditures. Romania considers that the supreme duty of the states and governments to their own peoples, to the cause of civilization and progress of mankind is to openly show the danger entailed by the continuation of the arms race. They must not create the illusion that quiet and safe life is possible as long as huge means of destruction are being accumulated, and should act, till it is not too late, for the adoption of firm measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, in order to meet the aspirations after peace, freedom and welfare of all nations. This is the end that should be served by the updating of the report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race.

The reply of the Romanian Government further shows, with telling data and figures, that, while mobilizing to the full her material and human resources for fast economic development, for systematically reducing the distance separating her from the economically advanced countries, Romania deploys permanent efforts to keep the expenditures for military pruposes, just as the material and human resources meant for defence, within limits that should not affect this process of fast development. Wishing to lend concrete content to her proposals regarding the freezing and reduction of military budgets, Romania has unilaterally cut down, in the past three years, the budget expenditures for military purposes, with the money thus released being used for increasing the child benefits, improving the population's living conditions. The 1981 budget stipulates the keeping of the military expenditures below the already lowered level of 1980.

The new version of the report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race, the reply stresses, should be a document of reference, meant not only to most clearly disclose the baneful consequences of the current tendencies on the political, economic and social life of all nations, but also to comprise ideas and proposals to contribute to overcoming the present critical moment and start the process of disarmament. A measure that would be of great importance in this direction would be the freezing and reduction by 10-15 percent of the military expenditures, with the thus saved amounts of money having to be used half on backing the development efforts of the economically lagging countries and half on the programmes of socio-economic development of all countries operating such a reduction.

As seen by the Romanian Government, the reply shows in conclusion, the new report should contribute to a widest and most objective possible information of world public opinion on the present situation in the sphere of arming, comprise concrete proposals aimed at leading to an amplest mobilization of world public opinion in favor of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, and allow the peoples to firmly state their view on everything related to the securing of their supreme right to life, to peace, to free and independent existence.

ZIMBABWE'S ROBERT MUGABE CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Djuranovic 10 Nov

LD102212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are united in their assessment that political and economic circumstances in the world are very bad and that the current international situation is characterized by ever stronger competition between the blocs and big powers, a stepped-up arms race and the deteriorated position of developing countries, which are most affected and burdened with difficulties in the world economy. In such a situation in international relations, the Belgrade and Salisbury governments are ready, together with all other nonaligned countries, to do their utmost to renew the universal process of relaxation which would encompass all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations. Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are deeply convinced that the policy of nonalignment, in favor of which the two countries have opted permanently, is the only solution to the current division of the world and the best way to maintain peace and security and create the conditions for the autonomous and independent development of all countries.

This was stated in the talks which took place this afternoon between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe. The greater part of today's exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere of full mutual respect and openness, was devoted to topical international problems.

As reported, the premiers of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe devoted special attention in their talks to events in southern Africa and more widely in Africa. Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe censure sharply the aggressive policy of the racist regime in Pretoria, which has a particularly serious effect on neighboring African countries. On this occasion too, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to offer comprehensive, political and material support to the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] liberation movement and the people of Namibia, in order that they might achieve their independence and right to self-determination as quickly as possible.

Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe also hold identical views about the situation in the Middle East. Both sides consider that partial agreements such as that of Camp David are not possible in the solution of the Middle East crisis. Lasting solutions are only possible through the full participation of the PLO and securing for the Palestinian people the right to their own state, along with the prior Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the 1967 war.

In today's talks there was also discussion of events in Chad and the situation around the Western Sahara. It was noted that Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe endorse the decisions of the OAU according to which the peoples of those countries should decide their own fate and the peaceful resolution of all problems. On the occasion of an exchange of views on the situation in Africa, Prime Minister Mugabe emphasized in particular Zimbabwe's resolve, despite the specific situation in which it finds itself because of constant pressure by South Africa and insufficient economic development, to continue its independent and nonaligned policy. In the words of this prominent African statesman, Zimbabwe sees in the policy of nonalignment a strong support for its independence and autonomous path of development. Independent Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Mugabe said, fully shares Yugoslavia's standpoint on the need for the consistent implementation and maintenance of the original aims and principles of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment. In this sense full agreement was also reached on the two countries' continuation of close cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement.

During today's talks, Premiers Djuranovic and Mugabe also informed each other about their countries' views of the situation in their own regions, southern Africa, the Balkans and more widely in Europe.

Prime Minister Mugabe emphasized that the Salisbury government is making maximum efforts to promote regional cooperation between independent African countries, as well as the comprehensive development of goodneighborly relations and economic development relying above all on their own strength and help from friendly countries.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, emphasized that Yugoslavia carries out its policy of goodneighborliness consistently, despite certain problems with some neighbors. On this, Yugoslavia is guided first and foremost by the desire and conviction that only such a policy can create the favorable conditions in which all issues may be resolved in a satisfactory manner.

Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe have broad possibilities of developing relations and cooperation comprehensively in the economic, investment and scientific-technical spheres. This was noted in the talks which were held separately today between the responsible ministers and which were discussed in particular at the plenary session of the two delegations. Apart from increased mutual trade, Zimbabwe is also interested in the participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in the building of irrigation projects, hydroelectric power plants, telephone networks, a congress center, hotels and other projects. As reported Beobanka has already expressed its readiness to promote Yugoslav-Zimbabwean trade by means of credits, given on terms which are more favorable than the commercial terms. It was agreed that a list of goods for which these credits might be used should be exchanged as soon as possible.

In the talks there was also discussion of the use of the aid, amounting to 90 million dinars, which the Federal Executive Council has set aside for Zimbabwe and the financial resources from Zimbabwean and foreign sources for the development of investment cooperation. Favorable conditions also exist for the delivery of Yugoslav agricultural machines, joint research in agriculture, the training of Zimbabwean technical cadres in Yugoslavia and the establishing of higher forms of cooperation in the sphere of mining and transport.

During his visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia and at other meetings with Yugoslav economists, Prime Minister Mugabe will also hold talks on specific ways of developing economic cooperation.

Receives Ljubicic

LD102102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minsiter Robert Mugabe, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit, received Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, in the White Palace this morning.

Prime Minister Mugabe and General Ljubicic discussed military and economic aspects of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Croatia's Flekovic 11 Nov

LD112120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, and Pero Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today expressed their desire for and interest in the strengthening of economic cooperation.

During a 1-hour conversation, Flekovic told the high-ranking visitor about our republic's economic possibilities, especially in the fields which are thought by Croatian businessmen to be of particular interest for the establishment of cooperation.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe arrived with his wife and aides in the Croatian capital for a 1-day visit this morning. At Zagreb Airport he was welcomed and greeted by Pero Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, and Emilio Vlacic, member of the council.

Immediately on arrival, Mugabe and Flekovic started having talks which were dominated by their mutual interest in consolidating economic cooperation. The existing level of trade exchange between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia is very low.

In this exchange the republic's share of exported goods amounts to 40 percent and imported goods to 30 percent. Croatian businessmen have expressed interest in taking part in the building of the basic infrastructure projects in Zimbabwe, especially hydroelectric projects, including planning, building and delivery of installations.

Cooperation is possible in the electrification of the railroads, development of telecommunications, and prospecting for and exploitation of mineral wealth and oil, while in agriculture Croatia is ready and able to cooperate in the production of artificial fertilizers.

During the talks, which were also attended by Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, vice president of the Croatian Assembly, and Dr Bosko Popovic, member of the Executive Council, attention was also drawn to the possibility of cooperation between the two countries' pharmaceutical industries and in the field of tourism.

The visitors from Zimbabwe told their hosts that they were in the process of carrying out their first 3-day transitional plan, as they called it. Their particular interest was in cooperating in prospecting for and exploitation of their mineral resources, in building hydroelectric projects and starting the production of artificial fertilizers. They expressed the desire for cooperation with their economy's state sector.

After the talks in the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, the high-ranking visitor from Zimbabwe visited the halls of the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor at Tresnjevka.

After the visit to Rade Koncar, Pero Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, gave a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Mugabe and members of the Zimbabwe delegation.

In the afternoon Robert Mugabe and his aides will visit President Tito's birthplace, Kumrovec. In the evening he will also be received by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Vhrovec, Mangwende meet 12 Nov

LD122328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Witness Mangwende, foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is in Yugoslavia accompanying Prime Minister Mugabe, today held separate talks on some questions of international relations, especially on the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned countries.

Kraigher, Mugabe Meet

LD122310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe conferred here this evening.

They stressed the common interest in the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation, primarily the economic and technical cooperation. They recalled that Yugoslav friendship and mutual confidence [word indistinct] back to the time of the Zimbabwean people's struggle for freedom and independence.

Kraigher and Mugabe also discussed some aspects of the internal development of Zimbabwe and the strengthening of the independent international position of this non-aligned country.

Kraigher and Mugabe devoted considerable attention to current activities in connection with independence for Namibia and other questions in international relations.

Sergej Kraigher who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the celebration of the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe in the spring of 1980, gave a dinner in honour of Robert Mugabe.

President Kraigher and Prime Minister Mugabe, as well as high officials of the two countries, resumed talks during the dinner. They touched upon other current issues in international relations and in this connection the implementation of the policy of non-alignment.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Kraigher, this evening conferred on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a high Yugoslav decoration, the Order of the Yugoslav Star with ribbon.

Today, the fourth day of his stay in Yugoslavia, Robert Mugabe talked with President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dusan Dragosavac and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic.

Mugabe Departs 13 Nov

LD131010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has assessed his first visit to Yugoslavia as exceptionally important for the all-round development of the two countries' relations in all spheres.

At a press conference here today, Mugabe specified that his talks with top Yugoslav officials had resulted in agreement on concrete ways of expanding bilateral trade and cooperation in agriculture, the manufacturing industries and mining. He also said that Zimbabwe was interested in the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in energy and various infrastructure projects, including the construction of a network of roads, and that there were major prosepcts of developing other, higher forms of economic cooperation.

Prime Minister Mugabe stressed that the people and Government of Zimbabwe would never forget Yugoslavia's ample material, political and diplomatic support to their struggle for the country's independence and development.

During his five-day visit to Yugoslavia, Mugabe had talks with his host, Premier Djuranovic, and other top Yugoslav leaders including Kraigher, Dragosavac and Markovic.

He also met with the federal secretary for national defence, General of the army Nikola Ljubicic.

Both sides assessed Mugabe's visit and talks here as an important contribution to the promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned, friendly countries at both the bilateral and international levels.

Prime Minister Mugabe left Yugoslavia today.

LJUBICIC MEETS WITH ROMANIAN AIR FORCE LEADER

AU101838 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received Lt Gen Gheorghe Zarnescu who is heading an air force and air defense delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania currently on a visit to our country at the invitation of the air force and air defense of our armed forces.

The talks here were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZEMLJARIC NOTES RESULTS OF VISIT TO GDR

AU061730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 1 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Ljubljana -- A delegation of the Slovene Executive Council headed by Janez Zemljaric, president of the Executive Council, returned to Ljubljana late last night from its 2-day visit to the GDR.

Janez Zemljaric said that the past cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the GDR was reviewed during the talks in the GDR and an accord was reached on a number of new programs of cooperation.

"Of special importance were the talks on new joint programs concerning cooperation projects in the fields of chemical, electronic, electro-technical and machine building industries and nuclear energy," Janez Zemljaric said. "The agreements on joint actions in the field of science, culture and education are also important. Mutual cooperation in joint action markets was also discussed. It is by these talks and accords, which I consider very positive, that we created new opportunities for our associated labor to implement its export program," Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, said upon his return from the GDR.

LCY'S MINIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 10 NOV

LD101248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Social Council for International Relations, today received Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov, at the ambassador's request.

LCY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

Departs 12 Nov

LD121200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency led by Dobroslav Culafic left for Yugoslavia this morning on ending its seven-day official visit to China.

During the visit, the LCY delegation held talks with top Chinese party leaders, including Chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and other figures.

The talks with the Chinese leaders were held in a friendly spirit of full mutual understanding and confirmed the resolve of the LCY and the Communist Party of China to continue in future also to develop and promote all-round Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

The LCY delegation has extended an invitation to chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Hu Yaobang to visit Yugoslavia.

Stops in Bucharest

LD122018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidency Dobroslav Culafic arrived here this evening after a several-day visit to China.

Returning from Beijing to Yugoslavia, the LCY delegation had a brief stopover in Bucharest.

At Bucharest Airport Culafic had a one-hour meeting with member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Virgil Cazacu. They exchanged views on cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party and the current international situation.

ZVONE DRAGAN ENDS VISIT TO BAGHDAD 9 NOV

LD101024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan left Baghdad late last night after a working visit to Iraq. During the last day of his stay in Baghdad, Zvone Dragan had meetings with some Iraqi Government members and held a lengthy talk with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan.

The Baghdad exchange of views encompassed current and topical questions of the two countries' economic cooperation and their activity at the international level. Attention was also devoted to preparations for the forthcoming session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, to be held in Belgrade early in March, 1982.

During Dragan's talks with Iraqi officials, it was stressed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq is at the present stage receiving its full affirmation and represents a stimulus to the promotion of mutual relations in all fields.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR TROJANOVIC

AU101817 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Yesterday in Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, received Radmil Trojanovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Lebanon. The current Middle East situation and the activities of nonaligned countries were discussed. 'Arafat expressed his satisfaction with the development of Yugoslav-Palestinian relations, and conveyed his gratitude to the Yugoslav Government for its assistance and support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their national liberation and independence.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON CUBA SHOULD BE 'CONDEMNED'

AU081623 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] During our stay in Cuba last month, we heard assurances almost every day from official and so-called common people of that country that the U.S. Government was preparing aggression, striving to undermine the socialist power in Havana and consequently to settle accounts with all the progressive governments and movements in that part of the world. This offensive of the U.S. military-industrial and big capital circles -- circles which are represented at the head of state by President Reagan -- would be one of several essential parts of a broader strategic plan to restore domination in the entire hemisphere of North, Central and South America and afterward to attain the global predominance of the United States, pushing back the Soviet presence from all the regions to which it has spread in recent years.

The Cuban Government has handed to numerous guests from the ranks of the radio broadcasting organizations of nonaligned countries a special collection of statements, warnings and decisions by the Reagan administration which unequivocally point out that the very existence of socialist Cuba, especially its influence on some other Latin American countries, is a source of considerable danger to U.S. interests.

President Reagan's decision to finance -- by a first installment of over $10 million -- the construction of a new powerful medium-wave radio station on the Florida coast, which would broadcast in Spanish with its antennas beamed to Cuba, was pointed out as one of the most eloquent bits of proof of American plans to overthrow the socialist system in Cuba. This was assessed in Cuba as an advance party of psychological propaganda intending wider aggressive actions.

A name was chosen in America for this radio station: Radio Freedom Jose Marti. The Cubans of course felt insulted because of the misuse of the name of their national liberation giant of the end of the last century, as well as an attempt at political manipulation by juxtaposing the ideas of Jose Marti with the present situation in Cuba.

President Reagan first ordered 1 October 1982 as the date this radio station would begin work; later he shortened the deadline to 1 January 1982 by speeding up work. Military pressure is now being resorted to, even before this propaganda advance party has begun its work.

Military maneuvers involving 41 naval vessels and 200 U.S. Air Force planes are now being held near the coasts of Cuba and Nicaragua, and accusations are being made that Cuba has not only sent arms aid but also a detachment of 500 to 600 soldiers to El Salvador through Nicaragua.

Since the civil war in El Salvador has entered a stalemate, Washington wishes to interfere even more directly and efficiently in the business of saving the Salvadoran semicolonial military junta of Napoleon Duarte, whose hands are not only soiled with corruption but also bloodied with the mass pogroms which he wages against all freedom-loving compatriots.

As part of these maneuvers, a landing exercise on the beaches of the Vieces island of Puerto Rico is also foreseen. The question is whether these amphibious units may change the course of world events and thus push us into another deep crisis of war danger.

Cuba is prepared to defend itself. It would be a rough and bloody fight, even though between unequal partners; however, the consequences of a possible attack on Cuba would have a much wider effect even outside the Caribbean. Let us hope that even President Reagan sees the risk of a possible escalation of these military threats and pushes. A relative restraint of other big powers, both in the Arab-Persian Gulf and in the Middle East, as well as the situation in Europe, Africa and all of Latin America, could not remain under any sort of rational control if the chain reaction of a policy of violence and seizure were introduced and left unpunished in playing out these very tense international relations.

Therefore the military pressure on Cuba and other countries should be most resolutely condemned and stopped as soon as possible in accordance with international law and the elementary feeling of responsibility for world peace, regardless of idological or political disagreements and conflicts.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS

AU0[illegible]2100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[P. Popovic article: "American Maneuvers With Arab Partners: The Shadow of 'Bright Star'"]

[Text] A group of American officers led by a general arrived recently in Somalia to inspect Berbera, a military port which was built by the Soviets and which is now used by the Americans. Berbera, one of the jaws of the "Aden pincers" through which one passes from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean (Aden, "across the road," is available to the Soviet forces), is not merely a symbol of a past and a present friendship between Somalia and the big powers. It is now also one of the bases for the largest military maneuver on the East African soil so far. They are about to start under the codename "Operation Bright Star."

Bombing the Desert

When it rises in the sky of war training, "Bright Star' will, in a wide arc, embrace the region from the Egyptian and Sudanese borders with Libya up to Oman on the Gulf. In the maneuvers, which the Americans planned chiefly with the Egyptians (one has the impression that the preparations were somewhat speeded up after As-Sadat's death), three African countries -- Egypt, Sudan and Somalia -- will take part in different degrees. The last one will participate the most passively, for there are no reports on Barre's army's tasks in the maneuvers. The envisaged aims will be attained chiefly through American activities on the soil and in the waters of Somalia.

As a "technical advance party," which will carry out the necessary preparations, a group of about 100 military technicians in charge of the existing installations is already in Mogadishu and Berbera.

The most spectacular operations of "Bright Star" -- which begins next week and will last a month -- may be expected in Egypt. The American flying radar stations, AWACS, which returned home after the dust had settled on the Libyan-Sudanese border, are again arriving in the zone of maneuvers. They will fly patrols near Libyan airspace. Along with the Egyptian military forces, two American battalions will train in the desert.

During that time, heavy B-52 bombers will fly at a given moment from strategic air force bases in the United States itself to Egypt. The great distance there and back should be mastered without landing. Refueling will be done in the air from "flying tankers," and the lethal cargo of the monster planes will be unloaded somewhere in the Egyptian desert near Cairo. Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterreanean will also be in a state of readiness.

The maneuvers' tasks will not be so extensive in Sudan, at least as far as the Americans are concerned. Their participation will consist of a small airborne operation and a drop of 200 paracnutists who will land in an area northwest of Khartoum. American marines and amphibious units, whose size has not been announced, will land on beaches in Oman, the farther point on the Arabian peninsula.

Khartoum as Consolation

In the absence of any precise military details, the political aspects of the American maneuvers with their Arab partners are more noticeable before the start of "Operation Bright Star." (It is noticeable, for instance, that Kenya is not included in the plan, although the port of Mombassa is at the disposal of the U.S. Navy.)

In keeping with the political circumstances of the moment and with American interests of the local partners which are rather heterogeneous, the political aims of the exercises in the western and eastern parts of the region concerned are conspicuously different. It is noticed, for instance, that in the plans for the maneuvers in Egypt and Sudan, Washington showed more understanding for the local political needs of the two countries, but in the area of Somalia and Oman, it expressed with more emphasis the readiness of the U.S. forces to intervene in the Horn of Africa and along the sea route in the shipping of Western oil.

In the former case, it has more feeling for the existing fears of the Sudanese regime. For instance, operations in case of "Libyan provocation" will be carried out. Egyptian troops will be transferred to Sudan rapidly, American paratroops will drop near Khartoum, and the 6th Fleet may again sail in the Gulf of Sidra, "cutting off" Soviet supplies to Libya and the shipping of Libyan oil abroad. In this way America wants to stress its support for the governments of Egypt and Sudan after As-Sadat's death.

Apart from a common desire to rely on American weapons and their belonging to a diverse Arab world, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman have very little in common. The common shadow of the "star" is gathering over this entire region" Every war game contains enough seriousness so characteristic for this uneasy time.

U.S. Troops Arrive

LD111354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Contingent after contingent of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, formed with the purpose of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East, have been arriving in Egypt by air and (?land).

The strength of the U.S. troops and their arms and equipment is such that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak found it necessary to inform the neighbouring Arab states that the manoeuvres were not directed against any country.

About 4,000 U.S. troops are taking part in "Operation Bright Star" which is the largest-scale operation ever to take place in this part of the world. Egypt has not seen a comparable number of foreign troops since the 1975 [date as received] Anglo-French military intervention.

The manoeuvres are designed as a test for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in case the need arises to protect U.S. interests in the oil-rich Middle East.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH JORDANIAN MINISTER

LD101210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, the Yugoslav premier, today received Walid 'Asfur, Jordan's minister of industry and commerce.

In the ensuing talk, a positive development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Jordan was asserted. Special stress was laid on the significance of promotion of the volume and content of economic cooperation which has come of late in the field of joint [word indistinct] investments. Joint investments and coproduction guarantee the lasting and long-term character of bilateral economic relations, a thing sought by both countries, it was emphasized.

Opinions on current international questions were also interchanged, particularly on the situation in the Middle East and on ways for a just and lasting solution for this problem in which both countries have coinciding stands.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS WITH GHANA'S RILEY-POKU

AU101844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, held talks with Samuel K. Riley-Poku, minister of defense of the Republic of Ghana, who is heading a delegation of his country's armed forces on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces.

During a cordial and friendly talk, views were exchanged on further advancing the relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two nonaligned countries. The following participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Gen Ismet Kulenovic; Lt Gen Slavko Djurdjevic; Vice Adm Veljko Dokmanovic; and Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic. Joseph Amo Asmah, ambassador of the Republic of Ghana to Yugoslavia, also participated in the talks.

During the day, the guests from Ghana visited the Marshal Tito Higher Military School Center of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade, where they acquainted themselves with the school training system of the Yugoslav People's Army. Riley-Poku, Ghana's minister of defense, together with members of his delegation, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid flowers on the tomb of President Tito and signed the visitors' memorial book.

DOLANC MEETS WITH IRAQI BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU101841 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks with Karim Mahmud al-Mulla of the Ba'th Party Revolution Command Council and minister of youth and sports of the republic of Iraq, who is currently visiting our country. In a brief friendly conversation, they discussed cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party, and emphasized the successful development of that cooperation. Certain issues of international relations and the latest development of events in the Middle East and the Mediterranean were also discussed.

DJURANOVIC MEETS CYPRUS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD111736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cyprus, led by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Yeoryios Ladas. In a cordial and friendly conversation the existing sincere friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus was stressed, as was the mutual readiness to further promote and develop the all-round cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of economic relations. The loyalty of the authentic principles of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment and the identity or similarity of views on the most important questions of international political and economic relations represent a firm basis for cooperation between the two countries on a broad international plane.

The Yugoslav side reiterated the readiness to further work for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the nonaligned Republic of Cyprus and for the solution of the problems confronting the Republic of Cyprus on the basis of the UN resolutions and of the stands of the Nonaligned Movement.

CCP PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION VISITS BELGARDE

AU101728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] In the evening before yesterday a delegation of the CCP Central Party School headed by (Li Huang), deputy director of the school, arrived in Belgrade. The delegation will be visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Josip Broz Tito Political School.

Received by Mikulic

AU101730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Council of the LCY Josip Broz Tito Political School, has received a delegation of the CCP Party School. The delegation headed by (Li Huang), deputy director of the school, is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Political School in Kumrovec. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, Branko Mikulic informed the delegation on the activities of the League of Communists in the field of domestic affairs and on preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

BULGARIAN CHILDREN'S CHOIR CONCERT IN BELGRADE

AU061909 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (BTA) -- Last night the concert hall of the University of Belgrade resounded with a storm of applause-the audience was delighted with the art of the world famous children's choir with the Bulgarian radio under the baton of Hristo Nedyalkov. They performed works by medieval Bulgarian authors, Palestrina, Mozart, Schubert, Goleminov, Pipvko and other composers. Today the choir will give a concert at the big "Pioneer" hall as well.

The fashion show in the building of the city Skupshtina [assembly] demonstrated clothing of the latest collection of the "Rila" state economic corporation with the participation of the economic combine of "Trikotazh" and of enterprises of the system of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Along with the social events of the days of Sofia in Belgrade, talks were held here on the prospects for the cooperation of the capitals of the two neighbouring countries. Special emphasis was laid on reciprocal economic relations. Among other things the respresentatives of the two cities provide for exchanged visits of central department stores as well as joint production and specialization in some consumer goods of mutual interest, including possibilities for exports to other states.

STANE DOLANC ADDRESSES LCY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD292312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- As one of the most open countries in the world Yugoslavia will continue importing foreign know-how and technology but, in view of its scientific potential, it is also capable of reducing this import.

This was stated today at a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia committee charged with drafting a political report for the coming 12th congress of the league scheduled for next June.

In discussions on the report's section on science, education and culture the committee pointed out that the stand of the 11th congress of the league which, for the first time underlined science as one of the important subjective forces in the development of Yugoslav society, had not been carried into effect.

Speaking at the session member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc said that, on the one hand, associated labour was not capacitated to apply the results of scientific research while on the other, science had been confined within republican, provincial and other boundaries. "It is not rare to find that research is governed by certain political interests", Dolanc said.

The committee also criticized the results achieved in the reform of the [word indistinct] system and discussed some questions related to creativity and artistic freedom.

In this country no one has been held responsible because of their artistic approach but only for using such an approach for advocating certain political goals, it was pointed out.

DOLANC SPEAKS ON RESPONSIBILITY, SCIENCE

AU121340 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 23 Oct 81 p 8

[Report on speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the festivities marking the]0th anniversary of the faculty of sociology, political sciences and journalism of Ljubljana University]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Oct -- Having spoken about an aspect of the open attitude -- the equal cooperation with the world and a democratic dialogue about the contemporary social processes in the world -- Stane Dolanc mentioned the extremes which we confront:

"I think that in our country in general, and of course also in the field of the social sciences, we usually move in two extremes: Either we act uncritically and accept many things in the world without taking into account our own knowledge, lose a critical approach to the explanation of processes and knowledge in the world; or our practice and our knowledge are excessively valued and the achievements elsewhere in the world are not seen or are underestimated. I would not plead here that we should make propaganda for socialist self-management, for which there is great interest in the world, but I do think that we do not do enough for a proper perception of it and for taking a step forward in the advancement of socialism in the world on the basis of a constructive critical dialogue based on results of analyses."

Boris Ziherl, in his article "A Contribution to The Question of Communist Morals," discussed three reasons why the policy of a revolutionary workers movement must not be built on lies and untruths.

In brief, Brois Ziherl said that a policy based on lies and calumnies cannot contribute to humanity's raising itself and freeing itself from the exploitation of labor.

We, the Yugoslav communists and progressive science, have known this for a long time, for decades. We have never run away from the truth and from the responsibility that the struggle for truth brings. Never, and particularly not at the most difficult moments, have we hidden from the workers class, the working people and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia what is in store for us in the struggle for better things. We are not doing so now, either, and therefore the great majority of the self-managers of Yugoslavia is willing to follow the policy of the League of Communists and other socialist forces; and science, with all the responsibility it bears for its role in the struggle for truth and for a better life for all, is not the least important in this respect.

The forms of responsibility and the degree of their effectiveness may be derived from the social essence of society.

If various forms of economic and political monopoly reign -- if the workers class in society stands on the sidelines of mastering the production relations and various forms of technobureaucratic and other monopolies control the center of these relations and thus also the center of the political system -- it is not possible to ensure self-managing responsibility as the basic form of responsibility in a socialist self-managing society, because the bearers of the economic and political monopoly are not subjected to the control of the workers class, the working people and citizens but have usurped this control.

We call our sociopolitical system a system of socialist self-management, by which we want to stress not only the self-management of the working people and citizens in their basic organizations and communities, but also their predominant role and decisionmaking in the socioeconomic and political system in general and the power which emanates from them and which they themselves execute. Regardless of the results achieved in the development of self-management as an integral social relationship, self-management has not yet definitely destroyed the technobureaucratic and other structures of social power. And it has not accomplished a social integration of autonomous collective and sociopolitical communities in the way that we outlined in the past decade.

Regional Political "Elites" Have a Hold on the "Truth" of What Is Good for Self-Management

To put it briefly, this is manifested in breaches of laws, social accords, self-managing agreements and morals and through regional political "elites" that emerge and a hold on the "truth" of what is good for self-management and so forth. All this is partially a natural consequence of the existing social class and "transitional" relations in the socioeconomic and political system, and therefore the calls to responsibility and the possibility of applying it have remained mere appeals for a relatively long time.

However, the present difficulties of social life cannot be explained solely through the economic difficulties of a country which is still only a medium developed one. One must also take into consideration the whole scope of social relations in which the most important element is the relationship of the powers of the class forces, or rather the position of the producers in social reproduction.

Marx and his successors have stressed that the building of a socialist society can only be the work of the workers class and of other working strata and that they cannot be replaced in this role even by their institutions, the state and the political organizations.

Until now we tried to deprive various centers in associated labor and the sociopolitical system of their power and to transfer some classic functions of power from their hands to self-managing organs primarily through institutional-legal reforms guided by the idea of a further development of self-management. In many cases this led to the creation of an excessive self-managing machinery and particularly to its duplication of the management functions and responsibilities, or rather to an insufficient definition of these. On the other hand, the formal responsibility of collectives, individual organs and individuals in associated labor organizations was weakening, while their actual influence was increasing. Thus the negative traits began to be manifested more and more in addition to the positive ones in the development of self-management, all of which constitutes the internal dialectics of the development of each society.

Self-management may become a revolutionary process and the essence of the sociopolitical system only if it is borne by self-managers and not institutions, regardless of the great importance of institutions in this process.

In the opposite case, self-management cannot get out of the scheme of organizational and partial relations, which in such a situation may even obtain pseudodemocratic markings, as some people in the world reproach us for.

The central question in the development of socialist self-managing relations is the question of whether organized subjective forces will consciously direct social development and be an integral part of that process, or whether social relations will be regulated spontaneously.

The right to work with social means and the right to self-management are the foundation and the source of a number of other inalienable economic, material and democratic rights, obligations and responsibilities of the working man in associated labor and in society in general.

In a society such as we are building in Yugoslavia, it is therefore possible to implement responsibility only through the development of self-management based on the delegate system, which enables a working man to participate in drafting, adopting and checking the implementation of, the conclusions concerning his and his self-managing community's direct and long-term interests. In this way he participates directly in managing relations in a field which in all political systems has represented an alienated power, that is, the field of politics and authority. To put it in a different way, self-management and responsibility are two sides of the same social process: It is impossible to implement one without the other.

Abstract humanist individualism insists only on rights, without duties and responsibilities. Such an understanding of rights, without duties and responsibilities, may inevitably lead a self-managing society to a crisis in the implementation of functions and responsibilities. Individualistic understanding of rights without duties and responsibilities actually manifested itself in the destruction of authority: laws, decisions and agreements by collective organs and individuals.

The ethical principle and form of responsibility is in that a working man, the several social groups, collectives and all society formulate and accept an internal imperative of behavior and responsibility by which they will be guided without constant hierarchical supervision and sanctions, and that this code is socially recognized as self-managing and responsible behavior. I emphasize once again that the implementation of such a form of responsibility is a long-term process which will advance as fast as the working people will actually become the basic exercisers of power and implementors of social affairs, especially in the field of socioeconomic relations. It is only in this context that we may speak about the implementation of the idea of a responsible society on an ethical principle.

Self-managing responsibility is an ability to reach accords and to consider and harmonize various interests; it is an ability to follow the accepted accords, to accept their consequences and so forth. In this sense, responsibility is a new social relationship among people and a new quality of man and society. Such a responsibility exceeds a mere performance of duties, and therefore occurrences of stagnation and crises in the development of self-management have always been accompanied by a weakening of responsibility at all levels of society and by a crisis of moral and social awareness. Negligence and unscrupulous work, opportunism, arbitrariness and inability to carry out functions are well-known manifestations of such a situation.

In comparison with other sciences, the social sciences deal more directly with man as a social being. Therefore, if they want to be a creative factor in the historical progress of man -- that is, if they do not want merely to explain the past in a passive and limited way -- they must incessantly lean for support on those social forces that are able, by their social position, to be the champions of the most progessive social practice, which means being able to change the existing social situation in a truly revolutionary way.

This is precisely the sense of what we call the ideological linking of the social sciences with the socialist forces of our society. Therefore, the position that science, and thus also the social sciences, is a subjective force is no demand for abolishing its autonomy, but is precisely a confirmation and a call to a confirmation of its responsibility under conditions when a new society and the relations in it are being created and realized on a self-managing, voluntary and free foundation and decisions.

Stane Dolanc mentioned the role of the organized subjective forces of Slovene society in the founding of the faculty and particularly pointed to the League of Communists of Slovenia.

It is true that science cannot be a servant to politics. But in no way and under no circumstances can it avoid being responsible for its activities to a factor which we call the present and historical interest of the working class and of human labor in general. In this respect the organized socialist forces and above all the League of Communists as the ideological and political vanguard of the workers class have a responsible historical task in the transformation of Yugoslav society. Because of this responsibility, the League of Communists is vitally interested in such a scientific position -- and of course such a role by the social sciences -- as will help the workers class to define the goals, the ways and the forms of its struggle for a new human society. The socialist forces, understood in Kardelj's sense urgently need science in forging new paths to develop the socialist self-managing society, to enhance associated labor and in the efforts to make self-management reach the level of development in which self-managing relations will reproduce by themselves.

We talk about the need for democracy in politics and freedom in scientific research. I think, however, that the workers class, socialist social forces, the League of Communists, the SAWP and others must have the freedom and the obligation to consider the essence and the results of particular scientific research from the viewpoint of their significance for socialist and self-managing society and to adopt a critical attitude toward everything that opposes such goals and interests. Were the League of Communists to renounce a critical attitude toward current ideological and political issues in the field of science and scientific research, it would in fact renounce scientific socialism, which is the basis of its actions.

The League of Communists is especially responsible for the situation and trends in our society. The essence of this responsibility, or rather of the realization of its leading and political role, lies in opening new prospects of development and in concretizing the direction of the actions, methods and forms of the workers class struggle as a ruling political and economic force in society, or rather in enhancing its position and influence.

MINIC ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD112006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Novi Sad today to the Vojvodina political aktiv and Novi Sad garrison officers on the current international situation and our country's international position.

We have entered a decade in which the international situation will be very difficult, Milos Minic said. This view prevails throughout the world and is also supported by research workers and all those who study international relations.

The exacerbation of relations over main international problems and because of the struggle for the spheres of influence will cause the arms race to continue.

Apart from the great powers, other states will also become involved in this race. One should also expect the international economic situation to continue to be difficult, despite efforts to narrow and eliminate the existing gap between developed and underdeveloped countries.

In these conditions, by implementing the already accepted principles of nonalignment, nonaligned countries can make a significant contribution to efforts to resolve international questions through negotiations and not by means of arms.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's relations with other countries and with its neighbors, Minic stressed that our country is striving to establish and develop good relations with all the countries of the world.

The security of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic said, depends above all on internal stability and unity. Consequently, our entire socio-political activity is aimed at overcoming economic difficulties and improving the balance of payments position of our country. The main tasks of our work collectives next year and in the years to come, Milos Minic said, are to raise productivity and production, especially for export.

LCY COMMISSION CONSIDERS NEW STATISTICAL SYSTEM

AU052138 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The session of the Commission for Development and Cadre Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Branko Mikulic, adopted with several suggestions a report on an amended system of records and statistics in the LCY. It was stressed that the promotion of these matters is not solely an organizational problem but also an important ideopolitical one. It was proposed that a scientific consultative meeting be held by the end of the year on following the LCY social-class structure. Here is a report by Mirjana Trajkovic about the work of the commission:

When the LCY social-class structure is discussed, the most serious objection raised is that the congress position on a workers majority has not been implemented. According to the latest data, workers in the LCY account for less than 30 percent. True, this is the current statistical data which, as was assessed at today's session, do not show the overall changes in the League of Communists resulting from social movements. For this reason new forms have been prepared to keep records and statistics in the League of Communists. Three of these forms are basic: [Word indistinct] of records in the basic organizations, files of members of the League of Communists and a statistical report which will be kept by the communal committee. It is planned to introduce the post of recorder in the basic organizations. His task will be to record all changes in the structure of members and to submit them to the communal committee.

The new forms were tested in May in eight communal organizations and in two organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. The results achieved are encouraging, primarily when the share of workers in the party structure is involved. For example, in those organizations that were tested, the share of workers, according to the old system of records, was 33.6 percent. According to the new method, technical and other experts working directly in production are counted among workers. By counting them too the share of workers has increased to 38.5 percent. This demonstrates that with better insight and with the new accounting of the social structure of members, the share of workers in the LCY improves on the average from 5 to 7 percent. If one also takes farmers into consideration, 43 percent of the League of Communists are direct producers.

At the session of the Commission for Development and Cadre Policy, it was stressed that it would be a good thing if the statistical data for this year were prepared according to the new forms.

These data will then be submitted to the 12th LCY Congress. This will be possible if the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopts new decisions this month. It was proposed that a scientific consultative meeting on the social-class structure of members, records and statistics in the LCY should be held in Kumrovec in the second half of December.

FOREIGN TRADE DATA FOR FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1981

LD101628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav exports during the first 9 months of this year came to over 204.4 billion dinars, that is, 19 percent up on the same period last year. During the same period goods worth over 333.4 billion dinars were bought on world markets, which is 10 percent up on the previous year.

Last month deliveries to the developed countries increased somewhat, and thus improved the otherwise unsatisfactory overall results of our commodity exchange with this area. In the period January-September goods worth 65.6 billion dinars were exported to the developed countries, that is 3 percent less the same period last year. Purchases from these countries increased by 12 percent and the value of goods bought exceeded 181.3 billion dinars.

The situation is better as far as trade with the socialist countries is concerned. Exports increased by 39 percent (their value was 103.5 billion dinars), and imports were 15 percent up (value 103.4 billion dinars). This indicates a well-balanced commodity exchange.

As far as the developing countries are concerned, exports during the first 9 months increased by 17 percent to the value of 35.3 billion dinars, while imports fell by 6 percent to the value of 48.7 billion dinars.

OIL SHORTAGES TO CONTINUE UNTIL END OF 1981

AU091845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 81 p 5

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- In an interview with TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic, Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, said that difficulties in the supply of heavy oil, fuel oil, diesel fuel and some other oil products will continue until the end of the year. The most difficult situation in the supply of these fuels will be in the next 2 to 3 weeks. During this period, certain quantities of imported crude oil will reach our oil refineries and the situation will gradually improve.

Yugoslavia's corrected energy plan for this year provided for a domestic production of 4.3 millions tons of crude oil and for 10.1 million tons of imported oil. The domestic oil will not be realized because the republics and provinces did not provide foreign currency for oil imports.

Since the accord on ensuring foreign currency by the republics and provinces did not yield the desired results, the SFRY Assembly recently adopted a new law which should ensure the necessary foreign currency for oil imports until the end of the year. This law is already being implemented but it will be difficult to make up for the lost time in August and September when, instead of importing oil, the stocks of oil were used and only small quantities of oil for processing were imported.

The republics and provinces will not be hindered if they import oil instead of certain other producer goods and if this does not jeopardize industrial production and the economy as a whole.

Recently, certain quantities of diesel oil and certain other oil products were supplied to the republics and provinces so that farm work would not come to a standstill. The Federal Committee for Energy and Industry also prepared a program of economical use of oil products and certain results have been achieved in this respect. Had there been no such plan, Stojan Matkaliev said, Yugoslavia would use some 20 million tons of oil products in 1981 instead of some 15 million tons, as estimated now.

COMMENTARY ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN LCY

AU081944 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Mirjana Trajkovic commentary]

[Text] Democratic centralism has recently again been in center of attention of our political public. The reason for this is the nonimplementation of this principle, beginning with the LCY Central Committee to the level of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, in a situation in which the broadest possible unity in decision-making and implementing what has been agreed is necessary so as to more easily overcome the economic and political difficulties. The questions are increasingly more frequently asked as to what type of unity the League of Communists needs: Does it need a unity based on the classical democratic centralism that is strongly binding, or does it need a type of unity based on democratic agreements which, according to some people, allegedly better suits the present moment of our development: Here is a discussion by Mirjana Trajkovic:

A reaffirmation of democratic centralism is necessary, in view of the fact that different approaches are increasingly frequent in the League of Communists itself: Approaches ranging from misunderstanding and doubts to open demands to abolish democratic centralism. Objective obstacles also exist in the manner of work and organizational structure of the LCY to a consistent implementation of democratic centralism. What is involved?

One of the factors that fetters implementing democratic centralism is an increasingly evident federalization of the LCY. One of the consequences of this federalization is a weakening of unity and togetherness. As an example, we will mention the composition of the Central Committee and its Presidium in which all republican and provincial organizations are represented on an equal footing. The problem does not lie in this representation, but rather in too great a separateness, in a (?nationalization) [Podrzevljenje] of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces whose representatives in the federal party leading organ, as a rule, express the interests of their circles only. Also a problem is in an isolation of the republican and provincial leagues of communists and in their insufficient linkage with the LCY Central Committee. This was also demonstrated by the developments in Kosovo.

Lately, it appears it has been forgotten that the LCY is a unified organization whose democratically adopted general political line must be implemented without any exception by all its parts. The decisions in the LCY Central Committee are adopted by a majority vote. However, following plenums, we concluded that there are few real discussions and dialogues in these plenums. This is understandable because these sessions are prepared and the positions of the republics and provinces are coordinated in advance at closed sessions of the Presidium.

And thus we have reached the problem of accords in the League of Communists about which, we would say, the most confusion exists. The opponents of democratic centralism say: Now it is necessary to change the notion of democratic centralism in accordance with the fact that in the LCY leading organs today we have a practice of accords among the delegations of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces. It is obvious that the essential difference between agreements in the political system and accords in the League of Communists is not understood or does not want to be understood.

It is correct that accords and a coordination of positions exists in the League of Communists, but this happens only at the stage when policy is worked out, while decisions are adopted by a majority vote.

In the delegate system, however, a decision cannot be adopted if no consensus is reached. However, this is unacceptable for the League of Communists. It is not difficult to conclude that the introduction of the principle of self-managing accords, without the majority's right to authoritative activity, primarily in crisis situations, would lead to a destruction of the LCY unity and would jeopardize Yugoslavia's very existence.

In other words, what is behind liberalistic efforts to replace democratic centralism in the League of Communists by self-managing forms of decisionmaking is an aspiration to institutionalize the minority's right, that is a legalization of factions, and this would lead to incapacitating the League of Communists as an ideopolitical vanguard.

The critics of democratic centralism are wrong when they pit this principle against our system of increasingly more developed self-managing democracy. Besides, democratization in the LCY itself and the strengthening of its guiding role in the system are possible if the broadest possible democracy in adopting decisions is ensured, and if simultaneously the firmest unity and responsibility in implementing them is not neglected. These are the main stipulations of democratic centralism, which also in future remains the essential principle of relations in the LCY. Judging by all indications, that will also be confirmed at the 12th LCY Congress in June next year.

POLITIKA VIEWS INCREASED EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU121523 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 81 p 7

[Zejnel Zejneli report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, Oct -- Data which is practically announced daily, in connection with the discussions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, indicates that several hundred families have left the province of Kosovo. According to some date, what is involved are some 10,000 people. Most people emigrated from Pristina, some 4,000 of them, and over 2,000 from Kosovska Mitrovica.... Since 11 March, since the first hostile demonstrations, emigration from Kosovo has intensified.

Better living conditions or family reasons are the most frequent reasons given in the requests for emigration. In Pristina, for instance, one single person stated that he was emigrating from Kosovo because of the counterrevolutionary and irredentist demonstations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. True, some 30 railroaders have sent a letter to the Communal Commission for Emigration Matters in Pristina (nothing has been publicly said about this letter) in which they reveal the pressures exerted on them.

It appears that there are practically no pressures, but much is being said about pressures. What is going on? Pressures, obviously, do exist but people do not like to give them as the reason for leaving Kosovo. Many people believe that that could complicate their departure. For this reason they prefer to speak about socioeconomic reasons, about marriage, about the departure of one's father or son...and they easily obtain permission from the commission whose task it is to analyze all reasons and, insofar as possible, to influence a smaller emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

If one sums up everything that is openly said at many meetings, then one comes to the conclusion that the Serbian and Montenegrin families most frequently emigrate because: Their fences or crops are burned down, gravestones are destroyed, there are irregularities in employment, inconsistencies in the granting scholarships, because of demands that in certain circles one must have a knowledge of Albanian, cadre policy, the emigration of prominent families from certain localities, as well as in protest because certain problems take a long time to be solved....

"The Yugoslav public must be frankly told why people are leaving," Hisen Prekazi, president of the Kosovo Assembly Commission for Problems of Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, categorically says. He also stresses that what is most needed at this moment is sincerity so that the real reasons could be established and that measures could be taken against all phenomena of pressures.

PRISTINA CORRESPONDENT CLEARED OF ACCUSATIONS

AU121719 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Kosta Konstantinovic article: "Following a Newspaper Report"]

[Text] Zejnel Zejneli, POLITIKA correspondent in Pristina, is no longer a "case." Communists of the first basic organization of the League of Communists of the first local community in Pristina last night unanimously concluded: "There are no reasons for calling Zejneli to political account."

How did it happen that our correspondent came on the agenda of his party organization?

On 6 August, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo formed a commission which had to examine how it happened that on that day our newspaper carried Zejneli's report. In that report Zejneli extensively reported on the aforementioned session of the Provincial Committee about which great interest prevailed in the public. In addition to announced personnel changes in the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, a report was also submitted to that session by a commission which had been examining the political responsibility of Mahmut Bakali, former president of the Provincial Committee, for several months.

It was assessed that Zejneli "did not act in a communist manner" because in his report he listed the most important assessments and findings of the commission in a condensed form. The question was raised at that session as to how the reporter got hold of the allegedly confidential material. Zejneli was immediately asked to reveal who gave him that material. Zejneli claimed that the material, which he obtained a day earlier, was not designated as confidential. He also cited the Code of Journalists' Honor, according to which he was not obliged to reveal the source of information. He was asked to submit a written statement within 3 hours....

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists ordered the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina to examine this case and to take the necessary measures.

Thus, the whole case came to the first basic organization of the League of Communists of the first local community of which our correspondent is a member. During the past 10 days, the meeting of the organization was postponed twice, while the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, three times in different ways, formulated the point of the agenda dealing with our correspondent's responsibility. First time it read: "Noncommunist Behavior of Zejnel Zejneli." The second time: "Responsibility In Our Basic Organization." Finally, what was discussed was "The Case of Zejnel Zejneli."

The discussion started with the reading of our correspondent's statement which he wrote, at the request of the Provincial Committee Commission, "within the specified time" of 3 hours, on 6 August. Then Sakir Maksut, member of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina and a Pristina television journalist, made the following statement:

The question no longer arises as to who gave the material to Zejneli, but rather that he used the material which was designated as strictly confidential. Such a designation existed, if not on the material, then certainly on the envelope.

It might have happened that Zejneli did not have the envelope in his hands, but the fact remains that he violated the journalist ethic. Evidence that the material was designated as strictly confidential is also the fact that no other journalist, save Zejneli, used this material....

During a 1-hour debate it was assessed that there is no evidence that Zejneli knew that the material that he used was strictly confidential. Hsan Salja suggested that the discussion be postponed for another occasion and that the Provincial Committee Commission should be asked to supply detailed and precise evidence and a position. However, this was not adopted because this problem would thus be needlessly protracted. "At this moment have we not got more important, real business and tasks?" was heard nearly simultaneously from several members.

The report of the commission which examined Mahmut Bakali's political responsibility was later published in full in all our public information media and I do not see any need to ask for responsibility now because the report was briefly reported on as early as on 6 August, Janko Ristic, retired officer of the Yugoslav People's Army, said. Moreover, it is not clear to me how a secret was made of this.

A similar view was expressed by several more members of the organization, while Nada Dedovic, veteran from the first war year, said a single sentence:

It is better that our journalists make such mistankes, if this is a mistake at all, than to conceal from communists and citizens what must not be concealed: the truth!

In conclusion, members of this basic organization decided that there is no reason to call Zejneli to political responsibility. However, they assessed that the conclusion should be drawn from this discussion that one must be responsible and careful in using the material of the party and other forums.

SERBIAN SAWP VIEWS SECRUITY IN ALBANIAN REGION

AU121727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia has been held in Belgrade. It discussed a report on the political security situation in the South Morava region. It was stressed that the political security situation was good, but the situation in the communes of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, where about 55,000 ethnic Albanians live, continues to be very complicated. Drago Tankosic reports:

The counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo have also affected the political security situation in the South Morava region. There have been some cases of excesses, provocations and nationalistic utterances. As Sima Jovanovic, president of the SAWP Intercommunal Conference in the region, said, 105 participants inthe demonstrations at the Pristina University have been identified. After the events in Kosovo, leaflets with hostile content appeared in the communies of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. However, through a fast intervention of citizens and organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the perpetrators were discovered and legal measures were taken against them.

Workingpeople and citizens of the region at numerous meetings denounced the hostile activities. Actions were taken to normalize the situation. In these communes, political differentiation is still not producing satisfactory results. In the course of the summer, discussions were organized in the local communities where students live who go to school and college in Kosovo. At these discussions, there was much reticence, silence, efforts not to offend anybody and opportunism. At meetings, support was felt for the efforts that the society makes for clearing up the problems. It was pointed out at the session that Serbian nationalists also intensified their activities in that period, but these activities have been diminishing in recent months.

Sima Jovanovic also spoke about intensified activities from Bulgaria, especially through sports and cultural and arts associations. The Presidium advocated a stronger and even broader social action in the communes in which nationalist activities are noticeable, especially after the recent AWP congress. It is necessary to reduce the scope and opportunities for hostile propaganda activities, and this will be achieved through informing citizens better about the enemy's intentions.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

LD122306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The development achieved by Yugoslavia and Kosovo in the postwar period cannot be presented only by words and figures. Only by comparing the old situation with the new one it is possible to see what we were and what we are now, how Kosovo -- and the whole country -- looked like at one time and now, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, said in his conversation with Ali Mulja, editor of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST. A new Kosovo has been created, the Kosovo of increased material and production forces, health service, education and culture.

Pointing to the uncacceptable attitude that speaks of the university and academy of sciences of Kosovo as if only Albanians and not also Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others are learning and working in them, Ali Sukrija emphasized that the spring events and counterrevolutionary actions of the enemy from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism showed the danger for national culture and education, the threat to our revolutionary achievements from nationalism because, he added, they can only develop successfully on real scientific bases and principles based on the achievements of our socialist revolution and self-managing practice and on scientific dialectical-historical views of the world.

Therefore, he said, this aim and the results can be easily endangered by our own domestic reactionary forces unless a struggle is waged to develop the university and the academy of sciences in accordance with the principles of our revolution, unless an energetic struggle is waged against the enemy, in this case against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against any other enemy, any other nationalism.

Propagating ethnically pure Kosovo under the slogan, "Kosovo Republic," means to deny and historically ignore the existence of other nations and nationalities in the province who have lived here for centuries, Ali Sukrija emphasized. The greater-Albanian slogan about, "Kosovo Republic," is in itself reactionary and counterrevolutionary but the Albanian nationalists and irredentists are using it with the aim of destroying the federal system in Yugoslavia. However, it is an irrefutable fact that this Kosovo is a community of equal nations and nationalities and the result of joint struggle by Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others who live here. It is therefore their historic right and need to live together and to build joint life. It is the duty of this and all other generations, as it was the case during the war, to wage a resolute and fierce struggle against nationalism and national hatred and against the hostile attacks on equality, brotherhood, security, mutual trust, peaceful and creative life of all citizens and their real personal and material security, especially of the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism, using bully-boys who also bully the members of their own nationality, is trying to provoke mistrust, hatred and insecurity. It is therefore the duty of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, which represents the majority of the population, to defend and protect togetherness and members of the Servian, Montenegrin, Turkish and all other nationalities by all means and with all strength and above all by its determination and clarity of stands.

This is necessary to eliminate all hostile attempts to impose the policy and ideology of national subordination by means of national hatred and mistrust. The danger of this is very great, especially as attempts are made to introduce this into the ranks of youth. This indoctrination aims at making this policy something on which the Albanian nationality in Kosovo should apparently build its future. This is an ideologically unacceptable, hostile, destructive and dangerous policy, an ideology which aims at destroying what we have created in the revolution whose 40th anniversary we are now celebrating. It is an attempt to destroy all qualities and all results achieved in the material field and in the field of superstructure. It is endangering all the victories of our revolution, the basic achievements and the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] provisions -- freedom, equality and security of our federal system. It is a tendency to isolate the Albanians in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where they live.

The results which we have achieved in this political battle and in other worlds of life represent the guarantee that we shall completely prevent any kind of enemy activity and its aims. In this battle against excesses, which may appear in various forms, the Albanians must excel above all, but together with all other nations and nationalities.

Speaking about the Albanian propaganda and the stands of the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party -- confirmed also by the incitement to destroy Yugoslavia voiced by Enver Hoxha at the recent congress of his party -- Ali Sukrija said:

History in general, as well as the history of the Albanian people itself, the working class in the world and all progressive people in the world, will not accept someone talking about Marxism-Leninism, as does Enver Hoxha, while at the same time setting in motion and encouraging the lowest passions: nationalism and hatred of one nation for other nations, because he is obsessed by terrible and dark ideas of hatred toward the Serbian or any other nation and because he is trying to create a vision of happiness for Albanians in Yugoslavia on the basis of this hatred.

This shows best how it is possible in the bureaucratic blindness of Stalinism and despotic behavior toward the fate of one's country and peoples in it, in the attempts to impose this on others, finish in absurdity and dangerous adventurism. [sentence as received] We are convinced that the Albanian people themselves will not tolerate and approve this, nor will anyone who is progressive in the present-day world allow such behavior, which leads to the destruction of friendly relations between neighboring countries and to the deepening of the gap and mistrust between them in an era of great dangers existing in the bloc-type division of the world. What, then, is the prospect of Enver Hoxha's policy which by all means wants to create a hostile attitude toward neighboring countries and peoples, in this case socialist Yugoslavia, a policy which contravenes even the basic morality of any bourgeois party and its leaders, let alone of someone who calls himself the leader of the Workers Party of Albania! Well, this is something which will be considered by the Albanian people in Albania itself.

As far as we in Yugoslavia and Kosovo are concerned, we do not give anyone, let alone Enver Hoxha, the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia. We built and settled our relations in the national liberation struggle against the occupier, fascist forces and domestic traitors and in the socialist construction under the leadership of the LCY and Comrade Tito. Through this struggle and construction we also carried our future, security, equality and togetherness, Ali Sukrija said in the interview to KOMUNIST.

KOSOVO'S VLASI 12 NOV INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD122130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Pristina Television tonight carried an interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference. In this interview Vlasi comments extensively on the anti-Yugoslav campaign from Albania and the attacks made on our country from the platform of the Eighth AWP Congress. Replying to questions, Azem Vlasi said:

The Eighth AWP Congress for many reasons, and above all because of its controversial approach to the interpretation of certain foreign political themes, acquired characteristics unprecedented in the history of such high-level meetings of political parties and especially of communist parties in power. Despite the historical fact that socialism is increasingly vigorously developing as a world process and that the countries which have taken the road of socialist construction -- in keeping with their own specific conditions -- are more and more numerous, Enver Hoxha tried to convince his people at this congress that Albania is the only genuine socialist country in the world. He described all the socialist countries as "the former socialist countries." He described all communist parties in power and other communist parties which are numerically strong and influential in their countries as "former." In addition to "capitalism which is falling to pieces," Enver Hoxha at every congress comes out with a new balance sheet "on revisionism."

After 1948 he tried to terrify the Albanian people with "Yugoslav revisionism." Later he added "Soviet revisionism" to this and the latest in this arsenal is the so-called "Chinese revisionism."

According to the Stalinist logic offered by Enver Hoxha and the political line which stems from it, the Albanian people are left to ponder whether socialism will survive in their own country, since it failed to "survive" everywhere else in the world, because their own leader, speaking from the highest place, openly and without hesitation described all the socialist countries as "former." Most likely he is offering socialism as an alternative and as a hope for the future for extremist positions of so-called "Marxist-Leninist" factions, which consist of five or six or a few dozen anonymous political extremists, who do not represent anyone and any policy in their own countries. [Word indistinct] 24 such "parties" attended the Eighth AWP Congress. It was probably through them that Enver Hoxha tried to convince his people that Albania maintains broad cooperation with the world and "deny" the fact that he isolated his country and people from the world. One such faction, named "Red Front," was set up by the Albanian leadership using a number of renegades of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo.

Another faction, which calls itself the "Albanian Marxist-Leninist Party in Yugoslavia," from time to time produces various pamphlets which express complete identity with the theses in Enver Hoxha's report to the Eighth AWP Congress. In order to leave no doubt as to the strategic ideological orientation of his party, in other words to confirm that it stands for the kind of ideology and practice from which the whole world has dissociated itself, Enver Hoxha once more sharply condemned the 20th CPSU Congress, at which Stalin's personality cult was condemned. So Stalin and his interpretation and application of Marxism-Leninism continue to represent the main ideological model and strategic line which Enver Hoxha offers to his party.

Another aspect which makes the Eighth AWP Congress one without a precendent is the fact that its attention was mainly focused on questions outside the borders of its country.

Obviously unhappy because of the failure of the attempted counterrevolution in Kosovo, Enver Hoxha and a number of Albania's highest-ranking leaders once more brutally attacked Yugoslavia, its internal social order and all the achievements of our revolution. And there is more than that. At the highest gathering of their party, Albanian leaders, headed by Enver Hoxha, made a suggestion in concrete terms and virtually made demands as to the way of organizing Yugoslavia's internal social order. It goes without saying that they first sharply attacked the decisions of the Second Session of the Wartime Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] because -- like all dark forces which have always worked and go on working against socialist self-managing Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities -- they know that the decisions of the Second AVNOJ Session are Yugoslavia's foundation.

All this, allegedly, because of the concern which Albanian shows for "its brothers" in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. The contradictions into which Enver Hoxha and his associates are falling in this respect are hilarious. Thus it is known that ever since 1948 he was continously attacking the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management and all achievements of our revolution. At the congress, Enver Hoxha openly maintained that the question of the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia was not an internal matter of Yugoslavia, not even a matter of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, but a matter of the AWP and its leadership "which care for the position of its brothers." In this connection, he even expressed great anger that he was not consulted in 1943 on the formulation of decisions of the Second AVNOJ Session. He did not wish to recall that by November 1943 the Albanians in Yugoslavia already shed a lot of blood together with other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia against the common enemy. They did not wait for Enver Hoxha to decide on their fate. They decided about their fate with arms in hand together with other nations and nationalities under their Yugoslav sky, just as today, too, they are the masters of their destiny.

There is also a senseless and incorrect identification of the question of Albanians who live on the territory of two countries, with the questions of the Germans and Koreans who are divided between two countries as a result of war. Enver Hoxha forgets that in Kosovo and in some other parts of Yugoslavia the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians and other peoples lived together for centuries and that they waged a struggle against common occupiers, enslavers and regimes which were not in the spirit of the people. They jointly won the socialist revolution and made a permanent commitment to live in the spirit of brotherhood, unity, togetherness and equality. They are linked by common aspiration towards true freedom and equality. Together they also resisted Stalin's pressure in 1948 because they wished to be the masters of their fate. However, it was 1948 and our clash with Stalin that angered Enver Hoxha. Since then he deeply regretted that the Albanians in Yugoslavia, just as all our nations and nationalities, freed themselves forever from Stalin's dogmatic discipline and Stalinism.

So, the history of the common life of the Albanians with our nations and nationalities and their common struggle in this land date back to the time before the creation of Albania as a state. However, Stalinists like Enver Hoxha think that history begins at a time fixed by them in an arbitrary manner and according to their pragmatic needs. People like Enver Hoxha think that everything begins with them. History, on the other hand, inexorably shows that it is different. When they depart from the scene, the repression which they created disappears within a short time like a balloon.

To understand Enver Hoxha's behavior it is necessary to look at his controversial and contradictory personality. Here are some examples: In April, 1945, at the Second Congress of the Antifascist Youth of Albania, Enver Hoxha said inter alia:

"Think, my dear comrades, what would have happened here in the Balkans, which for centuries was oppressed by world imperialism and antipeople cliques, if it were not for the Yugoslav peoples led by a great man, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who became the leading star and the symbol of our armed resistance against facism." During his visit to Yugoslavia on 30 June 1946, Enver Hoxha said: "Without the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples one could not imagine a more serious resistance on the part of the small Albanian people against the enemy. There is no doubt that the Albanian people would have suffered defeat in spite of all the sacrifices which it was prepared to make." On 5 October, 1947, at a meeting in Gjirokaster, his birthplace, Enver Hoxha said inter alia: "Just think, comrades, what would have been the fate of our people without democratic and friendly Yugoslavia. The Albanian people would not have the freedom which it has today but it would be living dark days and have a dark fate. This is the way to appreicate the friendship, brotherhood and alliance which link us with Tito's Yugoslavia."

Only 9 months after that, on 1 July 1948, that is, after the publication of the Cominform's resolution, a statement from the AWP Central Committee said, among other things, the following: "The leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the loathsome Trotskyist traitors, betrayed to the world the cause of theheroic and fraternal Yugoslav people and want to lead them along the path of catastrophe. The AWP Central Committee always was in conflict with the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee, which tried to impose its own methods and its own traitorous and Trotskyist policy on our country and our party." When the process of de-Stalinization began in the Soviet Union in 1956, Enver Hoxha tried to withdraw, although clearly against his will, since he was not certain of the relationship of forces in his own party leadership. Then, at his party's third congress, he said, among other things: "Our party joined in with the Cominform resolution. We admitted and continued to admit that we were deceived, just as the other communist parties were deceived, by the provocations which the unscrupulous agent Beria thought up against Yugoslavia." But Enver Hoxha nevertheless did not find the strength to break away from the discredited line which was previously carried out by Stalin. A few thousand people were eliminated and things went on as before.

Dogmatists are distinguished by one blind spot: They think that the people see things as they imagine them, while they attempt to deceive the people. But Enver Hoxha should not think that the Albanian people do not know all this. It is known that Enver Hoxha was at all times in the firm fraternal embrace of both China and the Soviet Union, and at other times had unfriendly relations, without a clear or convincing reason. Nevertheless, the people have dignity and cannot be deceived so lightly. If all this is borne in mind it becomes clearer what really lies behind the Albanian leadership's "concern" for the fate of the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

Let us start with what the Albanian nationality, together with the other nations and nationalities, achieved in the new socialist and self-management Yugoslavia. Great successes were achieved in the development of the material base in Kosovo. Today there is no municipality in the province in which there are no industrial projects with up-to-date equipment, technology and work organization. So we possess industrial projects and technology which can only be a far-off dream in relation to the conditions of the working people of Albania. The Albanian leadership never offered information to its public about this. The system of education takes place in the Albanian language, from grammar school right up to postgraduate studies. It is well known that in Kosovo alone there are three times more students than in the whole of Albania, not to mention those from Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro. However, Albanian propaganda always kept quiet about this as well. It kept quiet because those very results would serve as the best repudiation of the lie about the real position of Albanians in our country. The Kosovo villages experienced great changes as regards the improvement of material wealth of the people and their standard of living.

In one of the smallest municipalities in Kosovo there are more tractors owned privately than in all the collectives of the whole of an Albanian district or region.

When some of our people visited their relatives in Albania and spoke of their living standard and the property which they owned, even in the villages, people viewed then with disbelief, thinking that this was "propaganda as ordered."

Finally, a word or two about what was always the greatest sacred object of man and human society -- freedom. The Albanians in Kosovo and elsewhere in Yugoslavia enjoy all the rights and freedoms, as do all other citizens. The constitution and laws are the same for all. An Albanian in Yugoslavia is naturally, as every other citizens, free in his choice of job, place to live, has freedom of movement, freedom of expression and is free in every other respect. In the context of the political system, from the local community, organization of associated labor, municipality and province, right up to the republic and federation, Albanians, as all others, have equal representation and are in the true sense subjects of political life. This is brought about by the system of socialist self-management which in its essence expresses the true aspirations toward freedom as expressed by all our nations and nationalities. But Enver Hoxha has given himself the difficult task of constantly attacking this system of ours, and the only "bright point" in this system would be, in his view, "Kosovo as a republic." The absurdity of his obsession is evident, for a man, party and leadership which claims to carry out Marxism-Leninism consistently should not forget that the guarantee of true freedom for man and for nations is the character of the system in which man and the nation live. If the system is free and democratic, if the working class in such a system is free and democratic, if the working class in such a system is free to decide on the results of its own labor. Then man and the nation are free.

Enver Hoxha's tactics are transparent and naive, for he really wants to see Kosovo as a republic with a Stalinist system in confrontation with the whole of Yugoslavia and its system, and then, as is known, he wants such a republic to become part of Albania. The irredentist aspiration, then, as the final goal, is quite clear. Enver Hoxha probably does not think of convincing us that his support for the slogan, "A Republic for Kosovo" is motivated by the desire to strengthen the stability of the Yugoslav federation which he has been attacking mercilessly for 33 years.

But let us see what Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership offer their people. At the last congress, apart from the repetition of old phrases, the new thing that was offered was a decision to reduce the size of farms. This was probably to prevent the people from becoming too rich. Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership will sooner or later have to explain some things to their people. First, how it was possible that in this "sole just socialist" country freedom of movement is limited within the country, as are the freedoms of choice of work and of where to live. Why is it not possible for those people to pass a little beyond the border to see how the rest of the world lives? They are probably trying to "spare" the people the psychological traumas of the "reactionary nature" of the capitalist and revisionist world. Secondly, how is it possible that even today there are about 30,000 people in concentration "labor" camps, when this is the "sole just socialist" country? Why was it necessary to liquidate about 15,000 people, cadres and communists since the war?

Is it possible that all the cadres, apart from two or three, from the pleiad of old communists and revolutionaries abandoned the path of this "sole just socialism" and had to be consigned to the "garbage heap of history," as Enver Hoxha referred to all of them on various occasions? How is it possible that communists such as Koci Xoze, Liri Belishuva, Ymer Dishnica, Nedri Spahiu, Kadri Hoxha, Pandi Kristo, Kristo Themelko, Ramadan Citaku and hundreds of others were consigned to the "garbage heap of history" in just such a way? Was it really necessary for Liri Gega to be consigned to the "garbage heap of history" in the 6th month of her pregnancy; together with many others?

One more thing.

Is Enver Hoxha certain of imbuing his people with optimism as regards the future and the prospects of socialist development if at the same time he tells them that since the October revolution all socialist countries were diverted into the waters of "revisionism?" It is difficult to believe that the people of Albania can be blinded by such absurd deceptions. But let the Albanian people be the judge of all this. After all, Stalinists always had the common characteristic of underestimating aspirations towards freedom, as well as the wisdom and dignity of their own people and working class, and always decided on behalf of them.

As regards the Albanians in Yugoslavia, whom Enver Hoxha addresses with the "concern of an older brother," we wish to say a few things. It is true that the path of our development and affirmation was quite difficult, complex and accompanied by many contradictions. Such, more or less, was the path of development of the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

But there is also truth in the fact that the peace, freedom and path of affirmation which the Albanian nationality realized in Tito's Yugoslavia never were experienced by them before. Such things the Stalinist system did not offer, nor can it offer, with any kind of guarantee. Our people are well aware of what the Soviet people suffered as a result of Stalin's tyrannical regime. The Yugoslav working man and peasant remember with pain the fortunately short period before 1948 when, following the example of Stalin's system, we started to take land away from peasants to create collective farms. These same people are very familiar with such a system in Albania. Stalinists are all the same, whether Iosif Vissarionovich himself or some petty imitator. It seems that Enver Hoxha cannot get over the fact that his Stalinist property is not a little bigger. He seems to himself to be too great for a small country such as Albania. At the moment he is only offering support to the slogan "A Republic for Kosovo" which in fact, as is seen clearly now, is his own, and later on he would continue the struggle to "save" the Albanian people from Yugoslav socialist self-management, for we are well aware that this socialist self-management democratic system -- which he has been attacking continuously for more than three decades -- is a real thorn in his flesh. For a long time he was worried and frightened by the fact that Albanians in Yugoslavia in fact live better in every respect and in a freer way than the Albanians in Albania.

Enver Hoxha also confirmed at the Eighth AWP Congress that he was in line with all those who for some time were hoping that Yugoslavia would collapse and now, after Tito, he thinks this time has come. Many vultures think that now is the moment to get "their" bit but they are badly mistaken. Yugoslavia is not the one created by Versailles but a free socialist country created on the battlefield, by the bloodshed by the best sons of all its nations and nationalities. All nations and nationalities decided on their fate here with guns in their hands. A bad mistake is being made by all those who think, therefore, that by encouraging nationalism, irredentism and other reactionary tendencies and ideologies they will endanger our freedom, our peace, brotherhood and unity, equality, togetherness, territorial integrity and achievements of our revolution. Enver Hoxha therefore had megalomanic illusions. Unfortunately, the one who is paying the price for such illusions, at least at present, is not he or the group of frightened poltroons around him but the honest and suffering people of Albania.

At the eighth party congress, Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership crudely tried to manipulate the mood and aspirations of the enormous majority of Albanians in Yugoslavia, openly aligning themselves with and unreservedly supporting the nationalist, irredentist and counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. The action against these forces in Kosovo is led above all by the communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality together with the progressive forces of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo and with the support of the communists and working people from our entire country.

Instead of this truth, attempts are being made to identify the entire Albanian nationality with nationalists and irredentists, while the racket about how "the Serbian chauvinism is oppressing and torturing Albanians" is designed to encourage chauvinist euphoria and to provoke open intranational hatred and confrontation. The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia does not need agitators and soul-savers like Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership. It is mature and capable of deciding on its fate by itself in togetherness with other nations and nationalities of our country. Instead of shedding crocodile tears about the fate of Albanians in Yugoslavia, it would be good if Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership did something for their people to make them part of the world in which they live, so that they too would enjoy the benefits of their sweat and their struggle.

In conclusion, Azem Vlasi said: While we are already speaking about the position of national minorities, a term we do not use in our country, it would be good if the Albanian leadership cared a bit more about the position of the Macedonian, Montenegrin and Greek minorities in its country, because communists and Marxists never made the position of national minorities dependent on their numerical strength but only on their existence. It seems, however, that this is not important for the Albanian leadership. They look for "blood" brothers, while Marx, Engels and Lenin never mentioned the theory of "national blood" in their teachings. They divided people into conservatives and progressives. The theory of "national blood" has been more than compromised and anethematized in history to be attractive to reasonable people nowadays.

The theory of "blood brothers" in fact advocates that all Albanians are the same (Ballists, fascists and all reactionary factions of the political emigrees), which means that the devil himself is our brother if he is Albanian. We know where this leads. This is well known by our peoples who shed much blood for their freedom, for the ideal of brotherhood and unity, togetherness and equality. We have always been and remain aware -- as well as the Albanian people in Albania -- that good-neighborly relations are of vital interest to us all. Nobody can subordinate these relations and interests to his ideological blindness and manipulate them. The Albanian leadership should seriously consider what the agitation and hostile activity against Yugoslavia and the manipulation of the interests of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia mean for the vital interests and security of the people of Albania and for security in the Balkans in general.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

AU122053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo has noted that vigilance in some communities in the province is not up to the proper level, and therefore the enemy is still making himself heard. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Inconsistency and irresponsibility in implementing their own positions and conclusions is manifested in the activities of the Kosovo SAWP organizations. Pointing this out, Azem Vlasi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, said at the Presidium session today that there are still some communities in the province in which discussions of poor realtions among people and deteriorated relations among nationalities, of various aspects of pressure on Serbian and Montenegrin people, attacks on property and the (?overbearing) behavior of individuals have not even been started.

(?Hostile) activities can be successfully prevented only by all the working people and citizens, it was stressed. This is demonstrated by the example of the Glogovac commune, in which, through good organization and involvement of the SAWP, all the perpetrators of hostile activities were discovered in 1 day.

It was stressed at the Presidium session that it cannot be permitted that cases of hostile slogans and pamphlets being written are repeated almost continuously while the SAWP organization sits with its hands in its lap.

Assessing that Enver Hoxha and his clique at the Eighth AWP Congress called on nationalists and irredentists to continue their destructive activities, the session particularly pointed out the need to unmask energetically the hysterical and senseless propaganda from Tirana which offers nothing good to the Albanian people in Yugoslavia but calls them to fratricidal war.

The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo at its session today, which was also attended by Kolj Siroka, also set the program of sociopolitical activities in carrying out elections in the Kosovo SAWP. Election meetings of branches, it is envisaged, will be held in the course of November, and those in local organizations in January next year. Communal conferences will be set up in February and March, and the Provincial Conference will be held in June 1982.

KOSOVO VETERANS CITE 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

AU122146 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] At its session today, the Provincial Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations of Kosovo reiterated the often repeated statement that the enemy is trying to maintain a continuity of subversive activities and he tries with various forms of illegal work to expand its scope even in places where it had not succeeded earlier. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Hostile activities are manifested through the writing of slogans, among which the separatist and irredentist slogan, "Kosovo republic" predominates. They are also manifested through the distribution of leaflets and anonymous letters, arson, the spread of disinformation, threats, sabotage and pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo.

Despite the enemy's efforts to keep the situation tense, the scope for his activity is nevertheless being reduced. Thus nationalists writing slogans were caught in Glogovac, Pristina and Prizren. In the village of Dobrasevac, an attempt to print an illegal newspaper, BASHKIMI -- which in translation means, "brotherhood," -- was uncovered. In addition, 27 hostile groups and several illegal committees were discovered; 200 persons were sentenced to prison terms; 690 were sentenced by summary procedure, and a score are under investigation.

As Danilo Vasic, president of the Provincial Committee, pointed out, all this does not mean that the enemy has laid down his arms and that he is destroyed. There have been renewed attempts to organize demonstrations, and brief work stoppages were also noted by workers of the Kosovo construction enterprise of Vucitrn, at the building site of the Kosovka textile plant and at the Suncani Breg housing estate in Pristina.

Speaking about opportunism and some other untenable occurrences, Danilo Vasic asked how it was possible that a village does not know who is the author of hostile slogans extending over 80 meters. Veterans demand the concrete responsibility of those who do not struggle for the positions and conclusions of the highest party forums. It was stated that in Licani, Istok and Decani those members were expelled from the veterans organizations who did not join in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary activities and who made excuses for the particpation of their children in hostile demonstrations.

Marking the most important tasks, the veterans stressed that the struggle for a full stabilization of the political situation, for the development of true togetherness and for a better economic course must be at the center of veterans organization actions. It was particularly insisted that organs of authority be efficient, and that sharp measures be taken against all those who provoke unrest and affect the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The assembly of Pristina discussed this problem today. It was reported that 1,270 applications for permits to emigrate from the Kosovo capital have been submitted since the spring demonstrations. This report alone demonstrates how difficult the problem of emigrations of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES INCREASED EMIGRATION

LD130002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was discussed at the Pristina Municipal Assembly session, and conclusions were adopted on the taking of measures to end this phenomenon and to bring it within normal limits. It was stated that the responsible municipal commission had received 1265 requests from members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities for permission to move from this municipality since the occurrence of the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

The commission had discussed 930 requests, of which 395 were individual requests and 535 were family ones that involved 2247 persons. It was also stated that since the demonstrations, the commission had received 10 to 15 requests daily and that in recent days this number had gone down to 2 or 3. It was emphasized that this fact, together with instances of decisions not to move away, provides grounds for some encouragement. However, it was also emphasized that the departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina is one of the greatest sociopolitical problems and that it is essential for all social forces, organs and organizations and for all honorable people to make constant efforts to see that this stops.

The assembly delegates therefore in their individual contributions and at the end of the discussion dissociated themselves from the contribution by delegate Aziz Bajcincije who, speaking first in the discussion, asserted that the commission's report did not contain a large number of instances of pressure and that the assembly should not have discussed this problem. He emphasized that the executive organs should take measures to throw light on these instances but that involvement in the problem of emigration is unnecessary as there are other significant tasks such as, for example, the stabilization of trade and supply, which should be tackled.

Emphasizing that the demonstrations had inflicted harm on him as an Albanian and that there are instances of the sale of houses by members of the Albanian nationality as well, delegate Bejcincije noted "that the enemies drove us into such a parting of ways" and that energy should not be squandered on this problem.

The facts and statements presented to the meeting, however, repudiated what delegate Bajcincije, and all those who view this problem in such a one-sided and unacceptable way, said.

Sefkija Ferovic, chairman of the municipal commission investigating the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, said the facts about those leaving or those intending to leave are not conclusive, for the number of people who have left without the knowledge of the commission is not known at the moment.

He said that since the 930 requests were discussed by the commission, 26 more had been received and 309 requests were being checked in the local communities. Instances of and tendencies toward emigration from the municipality of Pristina are present in 42 places and are most pronounced in the towns and surrounding settlements of Kosovo Polje and Obilic. From these places alone 723 requests were discussed. Citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality still have problems about deciding whether or not to emigrate. There is the phenomenon of the departure of highly trained and qualified cadres, cadres who are essential to the economy and social activities in the municipality. They include 41 engineers, 36 economists, 10 doctors, 31 educational workers, 7 surveyors and more than 200 from other professions. To date 424 workers have left, and they include many who gained the agreement of their collectives.

The majority of those who have left state that they did so because of economic reasons, and there were only eight instances in which hostile demonstrations, social and work insecurity, the security situation and direct pressure were cited. However, because of the complexity of this problem and the need for the most objective assessment of its causes, it should be borne in mind that working people and citizens may not give their true reasons, fearing that they might thereby create obstacles to their gaining permission to leave. Both in the introductory statements and in the discussion that followed, it was clearly stated that the basic cause of the mass emigration of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality was the escalation of counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and that the situation has a direct effect on emigration.

Apart from these causes, emigration is also influenced by various types of direct and indirect pressure, rowdy behavior and excesses in some environments, damage to fields, desecration of gravestones and various other forms of disturbances, as well as anomalies in the implementation of principled standpoints and conclusions, lack of consistency in the struggle against hostile forces and opportunism.

Medjid Kasimi, Sefcet Malici, Borivoje Vasic, Dusan Filipovic, Husamedin Azemi, Mustafa Ibrahimi, Jakup Sulejmani, Nadzmi Recica, Limon Matosi, Saban Boluniku, Emin Kolusi and Svetislav Kaksic, who participated in the discussion, called for a more thorough investigation of every application to emigrate and of all circumstances that people cite in relation to their request and for the most forceful measures against those who exert any kind of pressure. This session also warned of the inadmissibility of anomalies in implementing the standpoints of the League of Communists as well as the conclusions and decisions of other sociopolitical organizations and organs, since this creates doubt in the strength of authority and in the League of Communists and influences thoughts about departure.

Special emphasis was laid on the responsibility and obligations of the assembly, its organs and delegates, to ensure that everyone in every environment advocates the most objective discussion of the problems of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and that specific measures to expose and punish enemies who exert pressure are taken. The delegates decided that the material on the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins should be sent to all executive organs of the municipality and to all local communities so that it can be discussed at all levels and in all environments. In the proposed measures to put an end to this phenomenon special emphasis is placed on more forceful work by the organs of authority, the judiciary and the prosecution organs.

TWO PRIESTS SENTENCED FOR 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD111456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Mostar, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Grand Bench of the District Court in Mostar, presided over by Judge Vlado Crnogorac, today imposed prison sentences because of enemy activity, arising out of Article No 131 of the SFRY Penal Code, on Father Ferdo Vlasic and Father Jozo Krizic, priests in the Franciscan monastery in Duvno, who also discharged the duty of chief editor and secretary, respectively, of the religious paper, NASA OGNJISTA.

Father Ferdo Vlasic received an 8-year prison sentence, and Father Jozo Krizic a 5 and 1/2 years prison sentence. In addition to handing down prison sentences, the court also adopted security measures whereby Vlasic and Krizic are forbidden to make public statements in the press either as authors or as editors (?for 1 year) after serving their sentences. Vlasic and Krizic have been kept in custody until the sentence becomes legally valid.